

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>OMAHA</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>5/2/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/25/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>✓ 100-151548*</b> <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA</b> <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 15px;"></span>	TYPED BY <b>jed</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA , 2/10/66, Omaha  
RUC

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source:

Location

OM T-1

Instant Report

OM T-2 CG 5824-S\*

MISCELLANEOUS:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from OM T-2, page 2, who is a highly placed informant of continuing value and the disclosure of his identity would be prejudicial to the best interests of the nation.

A\*  
**COVER PAGE**

Case has been: Pending over one year  Yes  No; Pending prosecution over six months  Yes  No

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW								
COPIES MADE:		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">100-153235-2341</div> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">MAY 4 1966</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">FBI - NEW YORK</td> </tr> </table>	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	MAY 4 1966		FBI - NEW YORK	
SEARCHED	INDEXED									
SERIALIZED	FILED									
MAY 4 1966										
FBI - NEW YORK										
<p>9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)</p> <p>1 - OSI, Offutt AFB, Nebraska (RM)</p> <p>1 - INTC, Omaha, Nebraska (RM)</p> <p>1 - ONI, Chicago, Illinois (RM)</p> <p>1 - New York (RM)</p> <p>2 - Omaha (100-6837)</p>										

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By

Notations

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - OSI, OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBRASKA (RM)
- 1 - INTELLIGENCE CORPS GROUP, OMAHA, NEBRASKA (RM)
- 1 - U.S. NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE CHICAGO (RM)

Copy to:

Report of:  
Date:

SA [redacted]  
MAY 2, 1966

Office: b6  
b7C OMAHA

Field Office File #:

OM 100-6837

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

[redacted], former CP member, Des Moines, Iowa, is Chairman of Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality; this chapter regarded as inactive and ineffectual as family illness requires attention of [redacted]; organization not regarded as representing Negro aims and goals in Des Moines. [redacted] has been inactive in CP for many years.

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RUC

DETAILS:

I.

Communist Strategy

CP  
No information developed.

II.

Communist Tactics

No information developed.

III.

Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

[redacted], Des Moines, Iowa, remains the Chairman of the Des Moines Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OM 100-6837

The Des Moines chapter of CORE is practically non-existent and inactive. The only individual who took any interest in this group was [redacted], referred to above, and her interest in this group and any other outside activities has dwindled to the vanishing point following a heart attack suffered by her husband several months ago. [redacted] is now attempting to obtain full-time employment in order to help support herself and her family and obviously has no time or interest in activities such as CORE.

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Leaders of the Des Moines Negro community regard CORE in Des Moines as ineffectual and as not representing local Negro aims or goals.

There has been no use or distribution of communist propaganda by the Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of CORE, nor has [redacted] been known to use her position in this group to espouse communist causes or to discuss communist philosophy.

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(OM T-1, April 25, 1966)

In February, 1957, [redacted], Des Moines, Iowa, stated she had been a member of the Communist Party for a period of over twenty-four years.

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(OM T-2, February, 1957)

[redacted] has not been known to be active in Communist Party activities or causes for many years.

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(OM T-1, April 25, 1966)

IV. Miscellaneous

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Omaha, Nebraska  
May 2, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Reference: Report of [REDACTED], dated  
May 2, 1966, at Omaha

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

5/2/66

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) p\*

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS  
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 2/2/66.

Albuquerque's report for the period 2/1/66 through 4/30/66,  
is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

[redacted] in July, 1965, furnished information reflecting  
that as of that time there was no CP, USA group or organization  
operating in the state of New Mexico and that the Los Angeles (CP,  
USA) had responsibility for New Mexico. b7D

In November, 1965, JAMES ALLEN KENNEDY publicly identified  
himself as being a member of the CP, USA and subsequently identified  
himself as being the spokesman for the CP, USA in the state of New  
Mexico.

On 3/4/66, [redacted] advised JAMES ALLEN KENNEDY of Albuquerque,  
New Mexico, had been touring the state of New Mexico attempting to  
reactivate old CP members. It was informant's opinion that as of  
that time there was no existing CP organization in the state of  
New Mexico. b7D

2 - Bureau (RAM)  
② - New York (100-153735) (RAM)  
1 - Albuquerque  
RJW:fd  
(5)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAY 5 1966	
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*Keirby*

100-153735-234/2

AQ 100-2744

The Albuquerque Office again reviewed all available information and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico during the period 2/1 through 4/30/66.

This review of available information reflects that the state of New Mexico has little, if any, racial problem matters and all action taken in connection with racial matters appears to have been on a legitimate basis.

Pertinent sources and informants have again been re-alerted to immediately report to the Albuquerque Office any information coming to their attention indicating Communist influence in racial movements.

Albuquerque's investigation of captioned matter for the period 2/1/66 through 4/30/66 is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made pursuant to Section 87 C, page 12c of the Manual of Instructions.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 03-07-2012

New York, New York  
May 3, 1966

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On April 28, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date, Clarence Jones told Stanley Levison's wife that he is in the process of purchasing the "Amsterdam News". Jones stated that he will be responsible for the editorial section and that he will need Levison's help on the editorial work if he does buy the paper. He said he would not go ahead with the deal if he does not have a commitment from Levison.

The "New York Amsterdam News" is a weekly Negro newspaper in New York City, published by the Fowell-Savory Corporation, with its main office at 2340 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

On April 28, 1966, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Clarence Jones, on that date, stated [redacted] told him that he was interested in Jones' insurance company (Intramarian Life Corporation), and also interested in buying the "Amsterdam News". Jones indicated that [redacted] would be willing to come in on the purchase with Jones' group. Jones also indicated that he believed [redacted], through his [redacted] [redacted], (Head of the Music Corporation of America), would be willing to put up most or all of the money required to acquire the paper.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~  
Group 1  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

100-163235-2343

SECRET

**Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters**

The source learned on April 28, 1966, that on that date, Jones was in contact with [redacted], Associate Executive Director of Negro-Aid, an anti-poverty training program for Harlem Youth. Jones told [redacted] that they may have to move swiftly (on the purchase of the "Amsterdam News") because too many people are aware of the paper being available. Jones said "we have enough money to consummate the deal ourselves because [redacted] has indicated that he would be willing to put up most or all of the money. Jones indicated that [redacted]'s [redacted] is the [redacted] of [redacted] of the Music Corporation of America. Jones claimed that [redacted] is a close friend of his and would not be concerned if the price is a million and a half or two million.

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The source also learned on April 30, 1966, that on that date, Jones stated that he is a part of a group organizing the purchase of the "Amsterdam News". He said this group includes [redacted] and that C. D. Powell, who now owns the paper, is quite willing to sell.

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Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

- 2 -

SECRET



~~SECRET~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1958, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

5/3/66

*Indefinite*

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS-C  
(OO: NY)

There are enclosed for the Bureau nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) containing information from NY 3810-S\* and NY 5496-S\*, concerning plans of CLARENCE JONES to purchase the "New York Amsterdam News", a weekly New York Negro newspaper.

The [redacted] mentioned in this LHM is believed to be identical with the subject of New York File 77-27679. This investigation concerned the position of Special Assistant to the Attorney General, office of the Attorney General, and the report is dated 6/24/63. From 1959 to 1962, he was an [redacted] in the law firm of Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, New York City.

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The source used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted] Chairman, Columbia University, LYL, 1954. NY 694-S\* was used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

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b7C

- 3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

*100-153735-234/4*

JFO: gmd  
*JFO*  
*JFO*

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
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*JFO*  
*JFO*  
*JFO*

*R*  
*[Signature]*

NY 100-153735

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S\* and NY 5496-S\*, highly sensitive sources engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and the Communist influence therein.

It also is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S\* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dutte, Montana, 59701  
May 3, 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 03-08-2012

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 2, 1966, made available the following letter:

"April 20, 1966

"To: All Districts  
Re: The Draft Party Program and Negro Work  
From: Negro Commission

"The Party's (draft) Program is a document which should reach millions for study, consideration, discussion and criticism. But, for none does that program carry a greater message than for Negro Americans.

"Successful fight in the struggle for civil rights is enormously enhanced by the reading of that document. Why, because unity in struggle is its central theme.

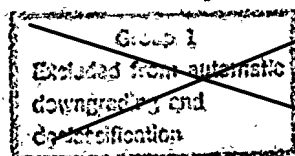
"It deals as no other document written in our time, in our country, of the imperative necessity for white-Negro unity in the resolution of all problems faced by the American people and particularly civil rights.

"It deals exhaustively with the how and why of the freedom fight and what is racism, its scope, depth and relation to all other American problems. It reveals those responsible.

100-153735-234/5

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



## COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"It holds no formulae for guaranteed success in the fight but it illustrates with facts and figures why Communists believe the liberation struggle could have been won ere this in the last hundred years and why no victories have a permanent character at this moment.

"Every prominent Negro leader should be sold a copy. It should be discussed in all possible groups.

"Naturally the approach for its sale in Negro neighborhoods and among white Americans, who seek the end of ghetto life and evils should be an objective one. The general appeal will not do. A special approach dealing with the complexities of the civil rights fight must be employed, special leaflets should be made for the ghetto.

"It is precisely because the fight for America, for the elimination of the ghetto and all forms of racism is not the property of Negroes alone, that no problems can be completely resolved here without unity in struggle, that the Communist position stated by America's leading spokesman is focused on this unity question.

"Every district should see that the program has wide disposition in the ghetto and slums where Negro Americans are in the main forced to live.

"Try to get ads in the Negro press. Show the New York Times ad. Try to get the program reviewed in the Negro press. Get it in ghetto bookshops and libraries.

"For this the personal touch is necessary. Work at it.

"Your success can be phenomenal.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

"Report back.

"For Negro Commission

"/s/ William L. Patterson"

A second confidential source on January 4, 1966, identified WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, USA, as of that date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5/3/66

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)  
 FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-3414) (P\*)  
 SUBJECT: CIRM  
 OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source referred to is [ ] and [ ] b7D  
 [ ] The second source is [ ]

The LHM is classified confidential because data reported from these informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COINTEL INTELLENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," Bufile #100-3-104-MAIN, an original copy of the 4/20/66, letter is enclosed.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (Reg.) (AM)
- ① - New York (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
- 3 - Butte

(1 - [ ] b7D  
 (1 - [ ]

THG/ar  
 (7)

100-153735-2346

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 4 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Kerby*  
 [ ]  
 [ ]

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 b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia  
May 3, 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 03-08-2012

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On May 2, 1966, a confidential source advised BAYARD RUSTIN told [redacted], Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), that he was interested in arranging for a small group of individuals (not identified) to go to Chicago, Illinois in order to examine SCLC's activities in that area and to determine "where we are going" and who should be involved in Chicago activities.

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RUSTIN then discussed with [redacted] several possible dates for examining SCLC activities in Chicago. They agreed that possibly June 6, 7, or 8 1966, would be a mutually convenient date.

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[redacted] told RUSTIN he would subsequently discuss this matter and RUSTIN's interest therein with Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC.

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b7C

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~~SECRET~~  
~~GROUP I~~  
~~EXCLUDED FROM~~  
~~AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING~~  
~~AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

100-153735-2347

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	



SECRET

1

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

A confidential source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SECRET



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia  
May 3, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 03-08-2012

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 5/3/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)  
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)  
RE: ✓ CIRM 100-151548\*

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for Chicago 1 and New York 2 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in the enclosed LHM is AT 1380-S\*.

Sources utilized to characterize RUSTIN are NY 2359-S and NY 4212-S.

Source utilized to characterize DAVIS is [redacted] b7D

If the information from AT 1380-S\* is utilized for lead purposes, care should be taken not to jeopardize the source.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the information in furnishing information of this nature.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
  - (1 - 100-6670A)
  - (1 - 157-621) ([redacted])
  - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

b6  
b7C

AGS:cjh  
(10)

100-153735-2348

SEARCHED <i>Sh</i>	INDEXED <i>Sh</i>
SERIALIZED <i>Sh</i>	FILED <i>Sh</i>
MAY 5 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Kirby*

Approved: JKP  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>JACKSON</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>5/3/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>2/1/66 - 4/30/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>100-151548X COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA JAMES O. INGRAM</b>	TYPED BY <b>mrk</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>IS - C</b>	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA HAROLD M. RATCHFORD dated 2/3/66 at Jackson.

-P-

LEADS:

THE JACKSON DIVISION

At Jackson, Mississippi

Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in Racial Matters in Mississippi.

Case has been: Pending over one year  Yes  No; Pending prosecution over six months  Yes  No

<p>APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES MADE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9-Bureau (100-442529). (RM)</li> <li>1-NISO - CHARSN, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)</li> <li>1-OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)</li> <li>1-INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)</li> <li>1-New York (Info) (RM)</li> <li>2-Jackson (100-57)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px;"> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">100-153735-2349</p> <p>SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAY 9 1966</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FBI - NEW YORK</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Kirby</i></p> </div>
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By

Notations

*[Handwritten signatures and initials, including 'Kirby' and 'pph', are present over the stamp and in the Notations area.]*

JN 100-57

INFORMANTS:

<u>IDENTITY</u>		<u>LOCATION</u>
JN T-1 is [redacted], Executive Secretary, Mississippi Council on Human Relations, Jackson, Mississippi (by request).	b6 b7C b7D	[redacted]
JN T-2 is [redacted]	b7D	[redacted] b7D
JN T-3 is NY 425-S		Characterization of [redacted] b6 100-730-2 b7C
JN T-4 is [redacted] PSI (by request)	b6 b7C b7D	Characterization of [redacted] 100-730-2
JN T-5 is [redacted]		
JN T-6 is [redacted]		b7D
JN T-7 is [redacted]		
JN T-8 is an anonymous source		Characterization of CLYDE L. JOHNSON b6 and [redacted] b7C 100-775-1
JN T-9 is [redacted]		b7D
JN T-10 is WF 997-S*		

JN 100-57

IDENTITY

JN T-11 is [redacted]  
[redacted] (former [redacted])  
continue to protect)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

JN T-12 is [redacted]  
[redacted]

b7D

JN T-13 is [redacted]

LOCATION

Characterization  
of CASEY GUREWITZ  
100-559-18

Characterization of [redacted]  
100-559-18

b6  
b7C

100-452-4044

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report is furnished to New York inasmuch as New York is the office of origin in this matter.

Any pertinent activity received subsequent to the preparation of this report will be included in the next quarterly report.

This report is being classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as information reported from JN T-1 through JN T-13 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

C\*  
(COVER PAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO - CHARSN, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)  
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)  
1 - INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA JAMES O. INGRAM  
Date: 5/3/66

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File No.: JACKSON 100-57

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

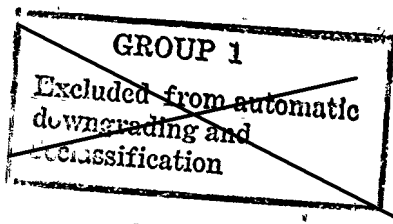
Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. Informants furnished information regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and civil rights workers associated with MFDP. Subversive affiliations of individuals participating in MFDP activities within the State of Mississippi, set forth.

-P-

DETAILS:



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JN 100-57

This report covers the period February 1, 1966 through April 30, 1966.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

On February 16, 1966, JN T-1 advised that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), State Headquarters 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi, is the only civil rights organization, with the exception of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) within the State of Mississippi. The source said there are no other legitimate civil rights organizations presently within the State of Mississippi. The source advised that LAWRENCE GUYOT, a Negro male, is the chairman of the MFDP. GUYOT has filed and is campaigning for the United States Congress from the Fifth District of Mississippi.

MEMBERS OF FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY WITH  
SUBVERSIVE AFFILIATIONS

[REDACTED] 2

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JN T-2 advised on February 28, 1966 that [REDACTED] is the Assistant Office Manager of the MFDP, 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson.



JN 100-57

[redacted] [redacted] with LAWRENCE GUYOT, Chairman of the MFDP in Jackson. [redacted] is described as a white female. The source advised that as of February 28, 1966, GUYOT and [redacted] were in Berkley, California to raise funds for GUYOT's campaign.

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[redacted], Assistant Office Manager, MFDP, 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, advised on April 7, 1966 that [redacted] and GUYOT were presently in Jackson, working on behalf of GUYOT's campaign for a Congressional seat. He said [redacted] and GUYOT had been on a fund-raising tour of California. [redacted] is presently working in the office of the MFDP.

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On June 14, 1965, [redacted] was arrested by the Jackson, Mississippi Police Department for parading without a permit in connection with protest marches sponsored by the MFDP. She furnished her residence as [redacted] [redacted], Berkeley, California, and listed her [redacted] as [redacted].

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On February 6, 1956, JN T-3 advised that [redacted] was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). JN T-3 advised three or four months previously [redacted] was Club Educational Director.

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The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN 100-57

On October 5, 1941, WILLIAM F. HYNES (deceased), former Captain, Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California, advised that [redacted] had been admitted to membership in the Communist Party (CP), United States of America, District 13, on October 30, 1932 and had been issued CP membership Book Number 60989.

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On January 5, 1956, JN T-4 advised [redacted] [redacted] had stated in 1955 that she was very active in the West Adams Section of the Los Angeles County CP.

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[redacted]

[redacted], Assistant Office Manager, MFDP, advised on April 11, 1966 that [redacted] continues to work on behalf of the MFDP. [redacted] resides at [redacted], Mississippi, and is presently [redacted] by the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches at Mount Beulah as the [redacted].

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JN T-5 advised on January 18, 1966 that [redacted] was guest speaker at a public forum of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Seattle Branch, held on January 8, 1966 at 3815 Fifth Avenue, Northeast, Seattle, Washington. At this meeting [redacted] discussed his activities on behalf of the civil rights movement in Mississippi. [redacted] is paid \$100.00 per month by the Seattle Branch while working in Mississippi, according to the source.

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JN 100-57

JN T-5 advised on April 4, 1965 that [redacted] as of that date was a member of the Seattle Branch of the SWP.

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The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the SWP appears in the appendix section.

[redacted]

On February 16, 1966, [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at 623 East Nathan Street, Columbus, Mississippi, the headquarters of the MFDP. He said he was an unsalaried volunteer staff member of the Marion County, Mississippi MFDP. His permanent address was indicated to be [redacted], Brooklyn, New York.

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On May 4, 1965, JN T-6 advised that [redacted] was believed to be a current member of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, based on his attendance at meetings of this club and his participation in activities of this club.

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A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Club is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

JN 100-57

[REDACTED]

On February 16, 1966, JN T-1 advised that [REDACTED] participated in the Southern Committee to End the War in Vietnam protest demonstration held on February 12, 1966, at Jackson, Mississippi. JN T-1 advised that [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi. [REDACTED] formerly resided at Berkeley, California. JN T-1 advised the protest demonstration was composed of students from Tougaloo College and MFDP workers. The group marched through downtown Jackson without incident.

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On February 28, 1966, JN T-7 advised that [REDACTED] participated in a protest demonstration to end the war in Vietnam held at Jackson on February 12, 1966. He said [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Tougaloo College, a college which is composed mainly of Negro students.

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[REDACTED] was contacted at his residence, [REDACTED], Berkeley, California, where he resided with his parents, CLYDE and [REDACTED] on December 19, 1958, by Special Agents of the FBI. [REDACTED] stated he did not desire to have any discussion with a representative of the FBI.

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JN T-8 advised that as of September 3, 1943, records indicated that CLYDE and [REDACTED] had paid their CP dues to the CP, Houston, Texas.

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JN 100-57

JN T-9 advised on June 2, 1965 that [redacted] was then considered to be Treasurer of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, Oakland, California.

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[redacted]

JN T-10 advised that information had been received on February 5, 1966 that CASEY GUREWITZ, father of [redacted], had indicated his [redacted], a [redacted] at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, went to Greenville, Mississippi, to help organize the "Greenville Eviction." [redacted] and several other students from Western Reserve University planned to assist in voter registration. The source advised [redacted] planned to leave Mississippi in early February to return to school.

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JN T-10 also advised that a [redacted] who runs a business school in Jackson, Mississippi, and is an "activist in civil rights work" in Jackson had recently been in contact with [redacted] s [redacted], [redacted].

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JN T-11 on June 19, 1963 advised that CASEY GUREWITZ was a CP member as of that date.

JN T-12 on February 20, 1964 advised that [redacted] was a CP member as of that date.

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JN T-2 advised on March 4, 1966 that [redacted] [redacted] the Sanders Business School,

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JN 100-57

1004 Lynch Street, and resides at [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], Jackson. She is a Negro female and is  
extremely active in civil rights work with the  
MFDP.

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LITERATURE RECEIVED BY MFDP  
HEADQUARTERS

JN T-13 advised on March 15, 1966 that  
information has been received that the MFDP, 507½  
North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi, receives  
the Midweek Edition of "The Worker."

JN T-2 advised on April 29, 1966 that the  
newspaper "The Worker" is available at the MFDP  
headquarters for any civil rights worker to read.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist  
newspaper.

APPENDIXSOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the national office of the SWP in New York, New York.

On May 6, 1964, another source advised that the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815-5th Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington, is a present affiliate of the National SWP, following the aims and principles of the National SWP. According to source, membership in the Seattle Branch includes [redacted], who is a member of the SWP National Committee, and [redacted], Clara Fraser, who is an alternate member of the SWP National Committee.

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The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10451.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXW. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP, including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary

APPENDIX



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~2

and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternative."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman [redacted] (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity [redacted] (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director [redacted] (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary [redacted] (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer [redacted] (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965, in connection with DCA Summer Project).

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b7cAPPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi  
May 3, 1966

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE  
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA JAMES O.  
INGRAM dated May 3,  
1966 at Jackson,  
Mississippi

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

United States Government

MEMORANDUM

Date: MAY 4 1966

TO : SAC, BUFFALO (100-4379-69)

FROM : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
NEW YORK DISTRICT  
BUFFALO DIVISION  
ORGANIZATION  
IS - C

Source  
Reliability

[redacted]

Has furnished reliable information in the past b6 b7C

Conceal  
Dates of Activity  
Date Furnished  
Furnished To  
Authenticated  
Location

Yes  
4/16-17/66  
4/18/66  
SA [redacted]  
4/25/66  
[redacted]

- 10 - New York (Info) (RM) (Attachments 6)
  - (1 - 100-128814, CP DISTRICT #2 ORGANIZATION)
  - (1 - 100- [redacted])
  - (1 - 100- [redacted], UNSUB. aka Grace, Negro Female) b6 b7C
  - (1 - 100- [redacted])
  - (1 - 100- [redacted], CIRM)
  - (1 - 100- [redacted], WILLIAM PATTERSON)
  - (1 - 100- [redacted], GIL GREEN)
  - (1 - 100-15946, JAMES TORMEY)
  - (1 - 100- [redacted], CP DISTRICT #2 STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
  - (1 - 100- [redacted], SY GERSON)

8 - Buffalo

- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-18520, CIRM) (P\*- [redacted]) b6 b7C b7D
- (1 - 100-6537, GIL GREEN) (C)
- (1 - 100-11900, [redacted]) (P - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-14568, [redacted]) (C)
- (1 - 100-4379-89, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (P - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-14567, [redacted]) (C)

EJT:jny  
(18)

100-153735-2350

SEARCHED <i>gm</i>	INDEXED <i>gm</i>
SERIALIZED <i>gm</i>	FILED <i>gm</i>
MAY 6 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]*

[redacted] furnished the following:

"Buffalo, New York  
April 18, 1966

"On the morning of April 16, 1966, a meeting of the New York State Communist Party Committee was held at the Hotel Edison on 46th Street, west of Broadway, Manhattan. There were about 35 to 40 people there. [redacted], the Organizational Secretary, opened the meeting. The chairman for the day was a female named Grace, 140 pounds, 5'5" tall, about 40 years of age, red hair, medium complexion, and a Negro. The main report was delivered by [redacted], who spoke as follows:

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"His theme was the Negro and the struggle for civil rights. There has taken place in the United States a social revolution, the likes of which this country has never seen. It started in Montgomery, Alabama, during the bus boycott; and it has been different from any other struggle that has taken place here. It has changed the status of the Negro people in this country. It showed up the NAACP and other groups as fake. Unfortunately, after the March on Washington in which many thousands of Negroes participated, there has been a slow-down in this movement. People like Martin Luther King, however, are trying to keep up the drive. Organizations like CORE and SNCC have been bought off by tokenism just like the NAACP. Former great Negro leaders like Roy Wilkins and [redacted] have also been bought out by tokenism.

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"The Communist Party since it was suffering from the McCarran Act and the factional fights taking place within the Party stood still and nothing was done. The white comrades have been guilty of white chauvinism. The Party has failed to develop a Negro cadre. There has been a severe drop in Negro membership, and there have been practically no recruits from the Negro people. Even in a place like Harlem, there have been very few recruits and the Party has had no effect on the people there. The Communist Party must get them again. It is up to the Negro comrades to do a job for the Party in the Negro community. White comrades should not come into the Negro community and try to do work there.

BU 100-4379-69

"During the discussion period, some white man from the garment industry said that he had a complaint about Negroes. He said that he finds that in his shop Negroes redbait him. Furthermore, they do not respond to his plea for Negro-white unity.

"In his reply, William Patterson arose and gave this man a blast for talking like this. He said that slavery is a product of capitalism. He stressed the responsibility of white comrades who have been guilty of white chauvinism. Patterson said he approved of [redacted]'s report. [redacted]

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"A white woman in her 60's spoke. She agreed with Patterson that slavery is a product of capitalism. Others commented on Storey's report. They kept on bringing up Viet Nam and tied it in with the report.

[redacted] again took the floor and explained that he purposely left out trade unionism. He then spoke briefly on this topic. He wants the Party to persuade the trade unions to aid the Negro, especially in upgrading him in his job. [redacted] said that the Party shouldn't bother with the middle-class Negro, but should try to help the little guy who needs a great amount of assistance in improving his economic status.

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"Each person at the Committee meeting was given among other things a mimeographed sheet captioned 'Proposals on New York State Convention' dated April 15, 1966. This sheet contained the following pertinent facts:

"Dates: Friday evening June 10, Saturday June 11, Sunday June 12

"Representation: All delegates will have voice and vote. One delegate for each ten members in a club or major fraction thereof. Minimum of one per club. One delegate for each twenty members or major fraction based on total size of county. All past leadership (State Board and State Committee) not elected as delegates from club, county, or area will attend the State Convention and will have voice, but no vote. The Convention Arrangements Committee meets at its discretion and will invite other Party visitors who shall have the vote.

BU 100-4379-69

"By May 21 clubs must elect delegates, and by June 4 counties and areas must submit names of delegates to State.

"The outline of the agenda for the State Convention disclosed that one of the last things was the nomination and election of State leadership and delegates to the National Convention. Nominating Committee will present list based on number of delegates and alternates allotted to State. New York has 50 invitations for non-Party guests. Also there have been allotted 100 invitations for Party guests. It was recommended that these be given to Party builders; that is to say, those who have done an outstanding job for the Party during the year. The first and public session of the National Convention attended by Party and non-Party people and speakers' will be in a large meeting hall in Manhattan on June 22.

"There was distributed at the meeting 'Org. Memo No. 2, April 16, 1966' concerning the May Day Celebration, peace demonstration May 14 and 15, Washington, D.C., peace and political action literature, Draft Program, New York State Convention, National Convention, and 'press funds.' Another item distributed was a four-page leaflet entitled 'A Public Statement to the Political Leaders of Brooklyn.'

"After lunch the discussion concerning the report continued. Mention was made of the advertisement in the 'New York Times' of the following day regarding the Party program. Mention was also made of 300 delegates attending the National Convention of the Party in June. The Party will pick as guests to the Convention 100 people who have been doing work for the Party in mass organizations, etc.

"Next a report was delivered by Gil Green who talked about May Day. He said that the ceremonies regarding May, 1966, will be one of the largest ever held by the Party. There would be many people participating, including non-Party people. This would be an opportunity for non-Party people to express opposition to United States policies regarding the war in Viet Nam. Comrades should send letters to progressive trade unions and ask them to participate. Some few trade unions have already committed themselves to

"take part in the May Day Celebration. It should be pointed out to other trade unions that they are not benefiting from the war in Viet Nam and they should let it be known publicly. Gil Green urged that the comrades persuade trade unions to help Negroes advance to better jobs in shops, industry, etc.

"On Sunday morning, April 17, 1966, Gil Green had breakfast with the delegation from Buffalo. He said that he would like to come to Buffalo on Party business after May Day. [redacted] told Green about people in Rochester, and Gil said he would like to go there too. Gil proposed that the Rochester people come to Buffalo for a combined meeting. [redacted] was against this because each city had its own problems. When [redacted] [redacted] took a stand in support of Gil Green, [redacted] got mad. [redacted] proposed that before Gil arrived in Buffalo, the Party there prepare for him, make assignments, etc. Gil Green said that it is important that he come to Buffalo before the Convention in June.

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"The second part of this State Committee meeting took place at the Hotel Manhattan, at 10:00 a.m., April 17, 1966. There were between 50 and 60 persons present. Jim Torney delivered what he called the trade union report, and he talked along these lines:

"He told what must be done in trade unions with regard to the struggle for Negro rights. He said that the white comrades must fight in trade unions to advance Negroes in shops. He noted that trade unions were making gains by means of major strikes around New York City. He urged the comrades to go out and bring about Negro-white unity, fight white chauvinism, and take a stand against the war in Viet Nam. The Party should push for greater gains for labor now. It is the Negro in the lower level of his community who must be helped.

"Torney's report concerned what type of strategy the Communist Party should use in trade unions, especially to help the Negro who is near the bottom of the social scale. The Party must show the masses how trade unions can make greater gains on monopoly capitalists. The Party wants comrades to attend the March on Washington to be held in mid May, 1966, and would like to see at least one member from each club participate.

BU 100-4379-69

"After lunch there was discussion on Tormey's report. The three delegates from Buffalo supported Tormey's report and then talked about their trade unions. One of the Buffalo comrades was [redacted] who has regularly attended State Committee meetings. Another was a Negro named [redacted] who has been present at the last few Committee meetings. This time he was accompanied by his wife. After the Buffalo delegation talked briefly, they departed.

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"Sy Gerson said the Party should support the coming strike against the New York City newspapers."

RECOMMENDATION

Copies of this memo are being furnished New York because of matters of security interest there.

Attached for New York are Xerox copies of the following pieces of literature acquired by the informant while at the District Committee meeting:

- (1) "Proposals on N. Y. State Convention April 15, 1966"
- (2) "Org. Memo - No. 2, April 16, 1966"
- (3) "May Day 1966, International Solidarity for Peace and Freedom"
- (4) Advertisement re "New Program of the Communist Party, U.S.A.;" entitled "Do You Know What American Communists Think..."
- (5) "Program Notes," No. 2
- (6) "A Public Statement to the Political Leaders of Brooklyn"

Attached to the Buffalo copy for 100-4379-69 is a similar set of Xerox copies. The original set of documents acquired by the informant is being filed with the report in the informant's file.



SAC (100-154675)

5/4/66

SA THOMAS J. DEVINE

[redacted]  
SA-C

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NY 2353-S\* who has furnished reliable information in the past regarding activity at CP Headquarters, on 4/21/66, advised that [redacted] contacted the Salvation Army and inquired regarding an interview for the position of "case aid worker". [redacted] was told by a representative of the Salvation Army to contact a [redacted] (ph), on 4/22/66.

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NY 2353-S\* on 4/21/66, advised that [redacted] contacted the Queens College Bookstore and inquired if they would take on consignment of "The Draft Program of the Communist Party of the U.S.A." [redacted] was told that the school only takes on books which are needed for the various courses. [redacted] represented himself as [redacted] of the T and G (ph) Distribution Agency.

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NY 2353-S\* on 4/21/66, advised that [redacted] contacted [redacted], a Moscow Radio Correspondent, regarding a possible May Day article. [redacted] agreed to a 1:00 PM interview later that date.

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NY 2353-S\* on 4/21/66, advised that [redacted], in CP Headquarters, that date, said his home phone number was [redacted] listed under the name of [redacted] Bronx, New York.

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NY 2353-S\* on 4/21/66, advised that HELEN WINTER and GIL GREEN were discussing [redacted] in CP Headquarters that date. WINTER said she understood there was a change in the travel plans of [redacted] and GREEN said he had made a suggestion that [redacted] stay in New York until after the State Convention on June 10.

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- 1-100-150057
- 1-100-95501
- 1-100-69956
- 1-100-13472
- 1-100-143915
- 1-100-128814
- 1-100-153735

- [redacted] (42)
- [redacted] (46)
- HELEN WINTER (42)
- GIL GREEN (42)
- [redacted] (42)
- CPUSA-REG-CRD (42)
- CIRM (42)

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100-153735-2351

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 6 1966	
42 FBI - NEW YORK	

*Devine*

TJD:lah  
(8)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NY 100-154673

GREEN continued stating that [redacted] should be at the State Convention because he is the leading Negro candidate in the District. However, HELEN WINTER said that [redacted] could come back from overseas separately a week before (the Convention). WINTER continued saying that if [redacted] would drop out now (not go overseas) it would eliminate the possibility of anybody else going because there is no time. GREEN agreed and WINTER said she will tell [redacted] to get busy on the necessary papers.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <u>NEW YORK</u>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <u>NEW YORK</u>	DATE <u>MAY 5 1966</u>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <u>1/19/66-4/20/66</u>
TITLE OF CASE  <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</u>		REPORT MADE BY <u>JOHN C. SEATON</u>	TYPED BY <u>ats</u>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <u>IS-C</u>	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, dated 1/31/66 at NYC.

-P- *BM*

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4212-S\*, NY 4092-S\*, AT 1380-S\*, NY 3810-S\*, NY 5182-S\* and NY 5496-S\*, all of whom hold sensitive positions with respect to the racial situation and the Communist infiltration thereof. In order not to jeopardize these sources, the "~~Secret~~" classification is being used.

It is also being classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 694-S\*, who furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. This classification is being used in order to protect this valuable source.

Case has been: Pending over one year  Yes  No; Pending prosecution over six months  Yes  No

<p>APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES MADE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)</li> <li>2 - 108th INTC, New York (RM)</li> <li>1 - 2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)</li> <li>1 - DIO, Third Naval District (RM)</li> <li>④ - New York (100-153735)</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">100-153735-235</p> <p>Searched _____</p> <p>Serialized <u>um</u></p> <p>Indexed _____</p> <p>Filed <u>u</u></p>
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

NY 100-153735

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies in accordance with Bureau instructions.

For the information of the Bureau, an appendix section has been utilized in this report for the purpose of characterizing individuals and organizations mentioned in this report. This appendix contains all of the individuals who can be characterized.

In addition to SA SEATON, this report was prepared by the following Special Agents:

ARTHUR J. GREENE, JR.

JOHN W. ROBINSON

[REDACTED]  
ANTHONY E. CONSTANTINO

RAYMOND F. MOHR

Socialist Workers Party  
Progressive Labor Party  
Congress of Racial Equality  
National Association For the  
Advancement of Colored People  
American Labor Council  
Southern Christian  
Leadership Conference

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With respect to the Workers World Party, this case file was reviewed by SA A. LEWIS BARNETT, and it was determined that there is nothing pertinent to report for this period.

CG 5824-S\*, on 2/13/66, furnished information that a meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held on 2/13/66. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Negro Commission of the CP, indicated he would be going to Cleveland, Ohio, sometime in the near future on Negro Commission work and would meet there with HENRY WINSTON and others. The purpose of their meetings in Cleveland would be to discuss various aspects of and developments relating to the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING movement in Chicago and to prepare for a possible similar drive by the KING forces in Cleveland on the question of civil rights, equality and slums.

GUS HALL, who was also present at this Board meeting, stated that maybe the Party should do as Dr. KING has done and get an apartment in Chicago and move the Negro Commission into it in Chicago. If the Party did this, then the Negro Commission could get behind the KING drive. He reminded those present that they should not forget that the Party has not as yet given up the thought of moving the National Office out of New York to Chicago in order to be near the center of the working class.

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At the same time, HALL also made it known that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America would be definitely moving to Chicago and some of the national leadership are scheduled to be in the city during June, 1966. He stated that he personally could see no reason why these leaders who were coming here could not move up their arrival date in order to "pitch in" here on the KING movement" and give it all the help possible.

On 2/16/66, [redacted] advised the following information was received in a letter dated 2/13/66, from GEORGE MEYERS, District Organizer, Southern Region, CP, USA.

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MEYERS stated that he had recently returned home after accompanying GUS HALL to Tuskegee College in Alabama, where HALL had given a speech.

In discussing the Negro situation in Miami, he said that there are Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Chapters established in Miami, St. Augustine and Jacksonville, Florida. He suggested that the Florida CP, USA Organizer contact these Chapters and lend them any CP support they desired.

On 2/16/66, CG 5824-S\* furnished information on that date a meeting of the staff of the CP of Illinois took place. During the course of the meeting CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the Party, had put thousands of dollars into "Freedomways" magazine but as yet had not set aside a single penny for the Negro freedom movement. Accordingly, LIGHTFOOT, as well as the others, agreed that the National Office should be requested to provide at least a thousand dollars for this purpose, which could be used for Party work related to the current civil rights activity in Chicago centered around DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

It was also noted that there should be additional book stores opened in Chicago, one for the south side and one for the west side of the city. These new book store locations should be set up in order to have a place where material is available to youth, primarily the Negro youth. For each of these book stores, it was decided that the National Office should be requested to provide a minimum of \$1,000.00.

The foregoing information was not included in the report because the nature of the information tends to identify the informants.

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

b7D

Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

NY T-2  
CG 5824-S\*

Characterization of GIL GREEN  
Characterization of HENRY WINSTON

NY T-3

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

b7D

Characterization of JACOB GREEN  
Characterization of GEORGE MEYERS

NY T-4

[Redacted]

b7D

Characterization of [Redacted]  
Characterization of PAT TOOHEY

b6  
b7C

NY T-5

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

b7D

NY T-6

[Redacted]

b7D

Characterization of [Redacted]

b6  
b7C

" [Redacted]  
" WILLIAM PATTERSON  
" [Redacted]  
" ROBERT G. THOMPSON  
" JAMES TORMEY  
" [Redacted]

NY T-7

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

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NY T-8  
NY 4212-S\*

Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-9  
NY 4092-S\*

NY T-10  
AT 1380-S\*

NY T-11  
NY 3810-S\*

NY T-12  
NY 5182-S\*

NY T-13  
NY 5496-S\*

NY T-14

[Redacted]

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b7D

100-147372-1  
Characterization of [Redacted]

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NY T-15

[Redacted]

100-153735-2234

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NYC

(By request)

NY T-16

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(By request)

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Instant Report

NY T-17

[Redacted]

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Instant Report

[Redacted]

NY T-18

[Redacted]

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b7D

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-19

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

b7D

NY T-20

[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]

b6  
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"

[Redacted]

NY T-21

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

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NY T-22  
NY 2002-S\*

NY T-23  
NY 2010-S\*

NY T-24

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

b7D

Characterization of [Redacted]

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NY T-25

[Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

Characterization of [Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

NY T-26  
NY 2760-S\*

Characterization of HERBERT  
APTHEKER  
" GEORGE MEYERS

NY T-27  
NY 694-S\*

Characterization of [Redacted]

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"

GUS HALL  
" JAMES JACKSON  
" MARTIN LUTHER  
" KING, JR.  
" STANLEY LEVISON



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 03-09-2012

SECRET

Copy to: 2 - 108th INTC (RM)  
1 - 2nd OSI District (RM)  
1 - DIO, Third Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN C. SEATON  
Date:

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-153735

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: In January, 1966, GUS HALL stated that a big task for the Party in this period is the struggle to link the civil rights fight with the struggle for peace; CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, at the same time, commented that the civil rights movement will come to a standstill unless the working class participates, and he stressed the necessity for the civil rights and peace movements getting into politics which will require labor's help. At a meeting of the National Negro Commission of CP, USA in January, 1966, the subject matter under discussion was the problem of the increase of white chauvinist expressions within and without of the CP and in certain electoral activities; HENRY WINSTON said he has heard of a number of instances within the Party where certain white comrades object to working under or accepting leadership from Negro comrades. In February, 1966, WINSTON made the statement that Negroes will not be second class citizens for long if the Negro movement can join forces with the labor movement; WINSTON stated the civil rights movement and the democratic movement as a whole should be concerned with political power, and he said political power will become more and more important in the fight for political equality for Negro people. In January, 1966, GIL GREEN urged Party members to step up their fight for civil rights and peace which go hand in hand. In

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~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification~~

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February, 1966, at a meeting of New York CP District Negro Commission, [redacted] said that a program would be set up on how to make the Party's influence in the Negro field felt. In "The Worker" of 1/23/66, it was stated that the JOHNSON Administration is too busy sending young American GI's to Vietnam to kill and be killed to concern itself about the horror of the Negro people's life in the South. In "The Worker" of 1/16/66, GEORGE MEYERS had an article in which he stated that the government has the duty to protect all of its citizens, and it was urged that the President and the Department of Justice use their authority to end the wave of terror in the South. The SWP has organized a Negro Commission to facilitate its work in that field. CP Members continue to be active within NALC. CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL continue their contacts with SCLC.

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at National Level of the Party

An enlarged meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, was held in New York City on January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1966. At this meeting, GUS HALL gave a report in which he commented that the internal problems in the unions make it necessary for the Party to develop long range approaches to this question. The main fight the Party must conduct is the fight for the unity of the trade union movement. This fight must be conducted around three questions: 1. the internal unity of the trade union movement; 2. the unity of the working class, especially Negro-white unity; and 3. the unity of the unorganized workers and the organized workers and as part of that, the organization of the unorganized into the labor movement.

HALL, continuing his report, said the ruling class resorts to terror in the South to maintain its position. He stated that a big task for the Party in this period is the struggle to link the civil rights fight with the struggle for peace.

GEORGE MEYERS spoke about the terror which exists for Negro people in the South. He commented that the white working class is not as involved in the anti-Negro activities as the American press would lead one to believe.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented that the civil rights movement will come to a standstill unless the working class moves in and participates. He also emphasized

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the necessity for the civil rights and peace movements getting into politics, and he said that this cannot be realized without labor's help.

NY T-1  
January 17, 1966

A meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA and invited guests was held at the Hotel Wellington, New York City, during the period January 15-17, 1966. On January 15, 1966, GUS HALL gave the main report to the National Committee. In his report, HALL commented that Negro-White solidarity affects trade unions and the class struggle, and he indicated that the Party is equipped to give the ideological lead on this matter. Continuing, HALL stated that democracy in trade unions requires the election of communists and progressives at least on the lower levels. HALL indicated that the Party would be in a position to help in this ideological struggle to remove white chauvinism and to develop the class consciousness. He stated that the organization of the unorganized is a key question of this unity especially in the South. According to HALL, the mobilization of the rank and file in the unions for this fight is a necessity, and the Party will help to organize it.

Commenting with respect to the [ ] incident, HALL stated that this explosion revealed the generations of poverty, exploitation and JIM CROWISM. According to HALL, the [ ] incident pointed out the "meaninglessness" of the anti-poverty program, and he said it also revealed how far removed the ghetto is from political parties, including the Communist Party (CP). HALL commented that there must be a breakthrough with respect to economic barriers if the recent civil rights victories are to have any meaning; HALL stated the basic roots of discrimination are in economics. HALL stated that currently the point has been reached where the civil rights struggle meets the class struggle, both of whom will be allied against the profit struggle.

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HALL stated that new laws are not the solution to this problem. He said that the Department of Justice has "test cases" which are only a means of hiding inactivity. HALL made the statement that the federal government does nothing to stop the murderers and the torturers in the South. Continuing, HALL said "we" must stop the terror against the civil rights movement and the Negro people in the South, and he said that if this is not done, then the same terror will be unleashed against the trade unions in the South.

According to HALL, the Party in many areas should be looking toward winning elections with peace candidates as well as civil rights candidates. He indicated that the people are looking forward to the Party having candidates. HALL commented that the Party needed to take the initiative in the movements for peace and civil rights in order to lead these movements.

On January 16, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the civil rights movement has reached a point where unless the organized labor movement gives it its full support, this movement will be stymied. If the civil rights movement is to achieve its aims, changes are necessary in the labor movement. According to LIGHTFOOT, the Party must work out ways and means to free the labor movement which is now a prisoner of the Democratic Party.

NY T-2

January 21, 25, 26, 1966

At a meeting of the CP, USA, National Committee held on January 15-17, 1966, in New York City, HENRY WINSTON told the group that Party activity in the Southern United States must be increased. He said that the American public was beginning to express more interest in the CP and were even coming to Party Headquarters for information. WINSTON said that they would have to see to it that there was a massive distribution of the Party Program to the people in the South and that the South should be requested to furnish money to the Party.

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WINSTON stated that the principal struggle in the South was in the field of civil rights and that the Party had to become a part of this struggle. WINSTON added that the Party should also lead the drive for peace in the South since at the present time the Southern states were less inclined to drive for peace than the people in the Northern states.

During the meeting, HENRY WINSTON said that he had been authorized by the National Board and the Secretariat to make a special report. He told the group that JAMES JACKSON was being removed from his position as editor of "The Worker" and being made responsible for Negro work in the Party.

NY T-3  
February 23, 1966

A meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, was held at CP, USA, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on January 19, 1966. The subject matter under discussion was the problem of the increase of white chauvinist expressions within and without of the CP and in certain electoral activities.

HENRY WINSTON introduced the subject by stating that in the recent period, a number of such manifestations had appeared and that today they reflect greater damage on the Party because the movements and struggles are larger and there are a greater number of Negroes engaged in these movements. WINSTON said he has heard of a number of instances within the Party where certain white comrades are manifesting chauvinist objections to working under or accepting leadership from Negro comrades. However, the most glaring example was, the role of certain Party members in the city elections recently held in Cleveland, Ohio, and Miami, Florida.

In the Cleveland mayoralty election, where the Negro candidate lost the election by a narrow margin of 2,000 votes, WINSTON called attention to the activity \*

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of several prominent and influential white communists and "progressives" who opposed the Negro candidate and supported his unacceptable opponent, the present mayor of Cleveland. WINSTON said he was convinced that the activities of these persons were sufficiently influential as to make the difference between defeat and victory for the Negro candidate

WINSTON said that an even graver situation was exhibited during the recent city commission election at Miami. There the activities and role of several influential Party members who broke from Party decisions can be charged with the responsibility for making the difference in the defeat of a Negro woman candidate for the city commission. There were nearly 40,000 votes cast in this election and the Negro candidate lost by only 1,400 votes. These several comrades were sufficiently influential in various organizations that their support for the opponent was responsible for this margin of votes.

WINSTON said that these various examples, all arising together or in this same period of time, would demonstrate that they are not isolated happenings but omens of what may be happening elsewhere. He believed that these instances will occur again and again in varied localities, and therefore, the Party should move at once against any more situations developing.

WINSTON commended PAT TOOHEY and the Miami CP for directing the attention of the national leadership to this situation by submitting a memorandum for action by the national leadership. He said that the Secretariat and the Negro Commission had already discussed the memorandum and agreed with its contents.

Concerning the Miami, Florida situation, it appears that a dispute arose within the Miami CP over support of a , a Negro businesswoman who was allegedly wealthy and not a progressive. Some of the

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Miami Party members held the view that because [redacted] b6  
[redacted] was a rich banker and not a "progressive", she b7C  
should not be supported just because she is a Negro.  
However, the majority of Party members held that  
according to Party policy, she should have been supported  
even though not a "progressive".

JAMES JACKSON was highly in favor of the  
position of the majority of Miami CP members and urged  
that this position be strongly upheld.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was especially bitter about  
the reported cases of objection to working under Negro  
leaders and called for a most penetrating treatment of  
the entire situation.

WILLIAM PATTERSON gave examples of the rise  
of the existing forms of white chauvinism in Party and outside  
ranks and said it was noteworthy that this chauvinism  
came not from new people but in most cases from old,  
longterm Party members and the people in the progressive  
ranks who had been around a long time.

NY T-4  
January 31, 1966

On February 9, 1966, the New York School for  
Marxist Studies held a session at 853 Broadway, New York  
City. HENRY WINSTON spoke at this session and his main  
theme was that Negroes in the United States will not be  
second class citizens for long if the Negro movement in  
America can join forces with the labor movement. WINSTON  
said that labor unions must arise in the South and take  
up the struggle for rights.

NY T-5  
February 16, 1966

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At a meeting of the Miami CP City Committee held on February 25, 1966, a letter was read from HENRY WINSTON which concerned the Negro question. WINSTON is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee, and on the CP, USA, National Commission, and a spokesman for the Party on Negro matters.

The letter from WINSTON resulted from a request for advice by the Miami CP, which was having a serious dispute over whether the Miami Party should have supported [redacted] a Negro businesswoman who was seeking election to the Miami, Florida, City Commission, in December, 1965, [redacted] was alleged to be a rich banker and owner of several other businesses, and was not considered a "progressive". The dispute arose over whether [redacted] should have been supported just because she was a Negro. The majority of the Miami City Committee members felt that a proper Party understanding of the Negro in today's movements and the correct Marxist position would show that [redacted] should have received their support, b6 b7C

In his letter, WINSTON stated that the proper Party position would have been unequivocal support of [redacted]. He said the position of the minority of Miami CP members showed a lack of understanding of the importance of this problem, underestimated the readiness of the masses to support the candidacy of a Negro woman, and indicated a failure to understand the national character of the Negro question. b6 b7C

According to WINSTON, the direction with which the civil rights movement today and the democratic movement as a whole, should be concerned, is the struggle for political power. He said that recently, a whole series of conferences dealing with this subject have taken place throughout the United States. He said the Negro people feel that in the fight for full equality, the struggle for political power is one of their more important weapons, and that Communists in the United States are in accord with this decision. In fact, one of the three primary

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slogans of the CP, USA, is the struggle for first-class citizenship. He said the fight for political power will become more and more important in the fight to bring about political equality for the Negro people.

In describing the problem in this regard, WINSTON said that until several weeks ago, there was not a Negro in the Cabinet, no Negroes on the Supreme Court of the United States, no Negroes in the Senate, and only six Negroes in the House of Representatives. There are no Negro governors or lieutenant-governors, and only one Negro Attorney-General. There is only a token number of Negroes in state legislatures. Throughout the United States, there are only two Negro mayors, at Springfield, Ohio, and Mount Bayou, Mississippi. The number of Negro councilmen throughout the United States does not correspond at all to an extent which would give equal representation.

According to WINSTON, there exists a tremendous problem in terms of elective and appointive office, and this situation is a real indictment of United States capitalism.

This struggle develops in numerous ways and forms. A position taken by some, an anti-White position, is that Harlem should become a self-contained unit, and all white people would be removed, and political power placed only in the hands of Negroes. He said this is an unsound way to approach the correct struggle for power, and that the fight for political power must be based on unity of Negro and white people on the basis of advancing that struggle to the point where the struggle against inequality can develop on all fronts.

In this regard, WINSTON said that in Mississippi, the Freedom Democratic Party, with a membership of about 25,000 and existing within forty of the eighty-two counties of that state, is fighting for official recognition as the dominant party in that state. This is a new development which grew out of a specific situation

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in Mississippi, and is the form in which the struggle for political power, when properly understood, is being developed in that state.

WINSTON said that the essence of this struggle is for representative government, and this means the election of Negroes to political office in which an appeal is made to all those who believe in a democratic government. This means that in areas where <sup>there</sup> is a Negro minority, the right to be elected to office; in areas where there is a Negro majority, the right to share the leadership with the white people; and in some other cases, the election of a majority of Negroes representing all people.

In this fight, it will be necessary to include the organizations of voters' leagues, democratic parties, improvement associations, and numerous other forms.

WINSTON concluded by stating that it is a measure of the thinking and understanding of all Progressives as to how to defend the best national interests of the United States, the individual states, and the counties and cities.

This letter was well received by the members of the Miami City Committee, with the major exception of , who is Chairman of the Miami, CP. He said he still disagreed with this position as taken by WINSTON, and that the National Office does not understand mass work and particularly, Party work in the South, which is different than anywhere else in the United States. The WINSTON letter will be the subject of further discussions in each of the CP Clubs in Miami.

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There was some talk among the CP members who were in complete agreement with WINSTON that in view of the anti-Party attitude of  on the Negro question, an attempt will be made to ease him out as Chairman of the Miami CP.

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NY T-4  
March 2, 1966

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2. Plans, Strategy Made at District and Lower Level Meeting of the Party

On January 28 and 29, 1966, a CP, USA, New York District Committee meeting was held at the Hotel Woodstock in New York City. GIL GREEN spoke at this meeting and started out by praising the former New York District CP Organizer ROBERT THOMPSON. GREEN spoke about THOMPSON's activities in the period prior to his death in which he was quite active in the civil rights and peace movement.

Party members, according to GREEN, must step up their fight for civil rights and peace. According to him, these two issues go hand in hand at the present time.

The civil rights movement, GREEN, stated has taken a new form because there has arisen a new Negro. He embodies the Negro peoples' movement, which fights not only for civil rights and freedom, but has also taken a stand against the war in Vietnam.

NY T-6  
January 31, 1966;  
February 5, 1966

On January 28, 1966, there was a New York State CP Committee meeting held at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City, and during the course of this meeting GIL GREEN spoke. The civil rights movement, according to GIL GREEN, has taken a new form because there has arisen a new Negro. He embodies the Negro people's movement which fights not only for civil rights and freedom, but also has taken a stand against the war in Vietnam. An example of this is [redacted], a newly elected member of the Georgia legislature who was refused a seat in the legislature because he was outspoken in his opposition to United States involvement in the Vietnam war. GIL GREEN was certain that Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING is against the war in Vietnam. GREEN visions the Party becoming stronger and urged all Party members to participate in the process of helping the Party become stronger.

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NY T-7  
January 31, 1966  
February 2, 1966

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On February 26, 1966, a CP, USA, New York District Negro Commission meeting was held in New York City under the name of New York Current Events Forum. [redacted] acted as the chairman of this meeting, and he made several statements with respect to the purpose of the meeting. He said that a program would be set up on how to make the Party's influence in the Negro field felt. He also said that they should complement the CP's National Program on the community level which includes political action, housing, schools, and jobs. He stated that every effort should be made to recruit people especially young people, into the Party and to establish a Marxist school.

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[redacted] spoke on political action in the Brownsville Section of Brooklyn. She mentioned that they are trying to get a Negro representative to run for Congress in that area. She said that the reform clubs on labor are being urged to support a Negro candidate.

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[redacted] spoke on the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) in regard to its history and its connection with the labor movement. She made the statement that there is no coordination within the Party itself concerning the Negro and labor activities.

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NY T-6  
February 28, 1966

3. Plans as Revealed in Party  
Publicatins

"The Worker" is an east coast  
Communist newspaper.

In "The Worker" issues of January 15, 1966, there appears an article by GEORGE MEYERS in which he discussed the racial situation in the South. MEYERS stated that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to protect all its citizens in their efforts to secure the rights and benefits guaranteed them by the

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Constitution and by Federal legislation. It was stated that President JOHNSON and the Department of Justice must use their authority to end the wave of terror in the South.

In the article, it was stated that there has been much discussion in the civil rights movement with respect to the demands which should be made to President JOHNSON and members of Congress. MEYERS presented some proposals for the consideration of "The Worker" readers; these proposals are as follows:

1. Enforce the present laws which authorize the President to take action against violence in the South.

2. Enforce the existing law, which makes it a crime to discriminate in the selection of juries.

3. Enact legislation at the next session of Congress which will reinforce the power of the Federal Government to prevent or punish crimes of racial violence.

4. The President should make more use of Federal law enforcement officers in the South. To implement this recommendation, Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents who have failed to act against the terrorist should be replaced with Negro and white agents able and willing to do so. Let President JOHNSON appoint some Negro marshals and substantially increase the number of Negro deputy marshals.

5. "Racist" Federal Judges appointed by President JOHNSON and his predecessors at the behest of the Dixiecrat politicians, should be replaced with Negro and white judges who will abide by their oath to uphold and defend the constitution.

"The Worker" of January 23, 1966, contains an article captioned, "Katzenbach's Silence" in which it was stated that the atrocities against the Negro people continue unabated in the South and that President JOHNSON and Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH remain silent.

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It was further stated that President JOHNSON and Attorney General KATZENBACH have the power to punish the perpetrators of crime's against the Negro people and guarantee that such crimes are not repeated. According to this article, the JOHNSON Administration is too busy sending young American GI's to Vietnam to kill and be killed to concern itself about the horrors of the Negro people's life in the South.

In the article, it was urged that every American concerned about his nation's existence should write the President demanding that he use his authority immediately to halt the terror in the South and assure the Negro people the protection of their lives and property.

In the January 23, 1966 issue of "The Worker", there appears on page four an article by GEORGE MEYERS in which he discussed the "reluctance" of the Department of Justice to effectively challenge organized terror in the South and to enforce the Civil Rights legislation. According to the article, Attorney General KATZENBACH has been reluctant to enforce the 1965 Voter Registration Act in spite of complaints accusing Southern election officials of procrastination, he continues to talk about voluntary compliance.

According to this article, there is no question that Title VI of the Civil Rights Law, which gives federal agencies the right to cut off funds when that law is violated, is a major weapon against "jimcrow". MEYERS in the article, said that this should be used now and used effectively, and he said that the time of waiting for voluntary compliance is long past.

MEYERS urged that federal registrars be placed in each of the 364 Southern counties covered by the Voters Registration Law until every Negro citizen who wishes to register has the opportunity to do so. He also urged that the "integrity of the polls" be protected on election day.



NY 100-153735

According to the article, there should be an attack on organized terror in the South and Negro-White unity in the labor movement, the churches, in politics, and other spheres. MEYERS felt that these policies would tend to break down barriers which are preventing the South from catching up with the rest of the country.

"The Worker" of March 20, 1966, contains an editorial on page three in which the recent incident in the WATTS area of Los Angeles was discussed. It was stated that "the signals from WATTS urgently call for greater unity of white and negro citizens and their organizations, in demands upon federal and city governments to eradicate the discrimination which lies at the heart of ghetto conditions.

"Political Affairs" is the self-described theoretical journal of the CP, USA.

In the February, 1966, issue of "Political Affairs" there appears an article captioned "Class Confrontation in Freedom Struggle" by JAMES E. JACKSON. In this article, JACKSON stated that during the past decade the young generation, especially of the Negro people, have gained a wide experience with the class nature of the capitalist state and how its police and court system defend its privilege and power. These people have gained experience with respect to building organizations, cultivating unity, reaching out to forge alliances with "a wide stratum of white people". Continuing, the article stated that this group has grown critical of the whole nature and structure of capitalist society. According to the article, this young generation seeks a progressive alternative to capitalism. It was stated in the article that "now, as in no other time in its history, the Communist Party of the U.S.A. has the opportunity and duty to disclose the socialist alternative to the young generation, to bring to the Negro militants the science of Marxism-Leninism to help illumine the way to lasting victory for the masses in the struggle for freedom, equality and justice".

NY 100-153735

B. Other Communist Groups

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

Source advised that a discussion was held among PLP members in January, 1966, in New York City, at which time [redacted], a PLP leader and several other individuals were present. b6 b7C

This discussion concerned a school board election which will take place in May, 1966, at Mt. Vernon, New York, and the PLP has decided to use this election as a means of creating racial turmoil in Mt. Vernon.

The source further stated that no discussion was held concerning the means of creating this turmoil however, it was definitely agreed that some sort of action would be taken.

NY T- 14  
February, 1966

The February 15, 1966 issue of "Challenge", self-described as a publication of the PLP, in New York City, Page 6, carries an editorial captioned "Twelve Children", which reports that twelve children had died in fires in three days at the end of January, 1966, in New York City.

The article claims that these children died because they lived in fire-trap slums owned by the rich to whom the slums are just another source of income.

The PLP calls for the organizing of the buildings, the blocks, and the whole city because the laws are phony and illegal, and a law that allows the workers and their children to be hurt and sometimes killed must be broken or ignored as if it did not exist. It was stated that only through the workers - the poor of all colors and national origin-fighting together can such crimes against the people be stopped.

NY 100-153735

The March 1, 1966, issue of "Challenge" Page 6, carries an editorial captioned "Leary about Leary", which deals with the campaign promise of Mayor JOHN LINDSAY, for a civilian review board. It also deals with the New York Police Commissioner HOWARD LEARY, and his work in Philadelphia with the civilian review board there.

The PLP claims that the New York City police are against a civilian review board because they are afraid such a board would uncover graft, bribery, shakedowns, payoffs, and theft, as well as outright brutality and murder on the part of the New York City police.

The PLP calls for a "people's review board", to be made up of black, white, and Puerto Rican workers, who can judge police brutality because they alone are the ones who know it.

The March 22, 1966, issue of "Challenge" Page 1, carries an article captioned "Special From Watts", which sets forth in part that in regard to the latest uprising in the Watts Section of Los Angeles, every cop had a shotgun and there were mobile arrest stations for "speedy justice". The article claims that the police had been provocative for months and since the last uprising, the police had baited traps in places such as liquor stores where the windows had been broken and anyone seen in the store would be shot.

The article also claimed that anyone who was seen running was shot by the police.

NY 100-153735

The March 22, 1966, issue of "Challenge" Page 2, carried an article captioned "Cops 'Guard' Students". This article deals with conditions at Benjamin Franklin High School, Pleasant Avenue and 116th Street, New York City, which is a high school for predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican students.

The article claims that the conditions at the high school are deplorable and the students are abused physically and verbally by the New York City police.

The article also claims that meals which are sold and served at the school for .40 are "poison".

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source made available the following information:

"For NC Information

"To All the Negro Comrades

"Dear Comrades:

"In accordance with the decision reached at the party convention last September to find a way to bring about a better method of communication, collaboration and mutual exchange between the Negro comrades and to strengthen the party's Negro cadre and increase the party's effectiveness, a Negro Commission has been established. The Commission is composed of National Committee members, [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted].

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"The Commission suggests that the Negro comrades send us their suggestions on how best to accomplish this task. We would like to have your thinking, views and observations on the reactions of Negro militants to the war in Vietnam, the SNCC statement on the war, the Freedom Now Struggle, and the [redacted] case. If you have not already tried, we suggest that you initiate a probe of some kind in the Negro community. If this is not possible, another suggestion would be to visit Negro subscribers to the Militant in your area. In those branches where the party ran an election campaign recently, it would be a good idea to see and talk with Negroes who expressed an interest in the campaign.

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"The Negro comrades in New York are in the process of a probe along the lines outlined above. An Afro-American committee against the War in Vietnam has been established (at the initiative of our comrades). We will be forwarding you a copy of the committee's first Newsletter soon, along with any other material from New York area that would be of interest and perhaps helpful to you. We would suggest that you send material from you area along the same lines to us here. (The above-mentioned committee is still too young for a meaningful appraisal at this time).

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

"Please forward your ideas and suggestions as soon as possible to the Commission. Send them to Socialist Workers Party, National Office, Attention: [REDACTED] New York, New York 10003.

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"We want to pass your experience and thinking on to the other comrades in their branches. As soon as we hear from you and can make a full report based on your reports, we will make a full report and send it to you.

"Comradely,  
"/s/ [REDACTED]"

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NY T-15  
February 15, 1966

## II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information to report.

NY 100-153735

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND  
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL  
ORGANIZATIONS

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

Proposed Plans and Activities

The January 6, 1966 issue of the "New York World Telegram and Sun", a daily New York City newspaper, contained on page 5, an article captioned "CORE to Stress Grass-Roots Aid", which stated that [redacted], who would officially succeed [redacted] as National Director of CORE on March 1, 1966, disclosed that CORE would give new emphasis to helping "grass-roots" groups design community action programs, that will be eligible for federal funds. He stated that CORE did not apply for funds itself, but would help "indigenous groups" make applications for federal money. He indicated that CORE's concern for federal funds grew out of a feeling within the organization that the civil rights struggle will turn more to the urban centers of the North. He stated that the 80,000-member CORE will, for the first time, launch a membership drive in March, and would explore new ways of getting revenue. He stated that CORE would attempt to expand its joint programs with other civil rights agencies, such as the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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On March 30, 1966, [redacted], Director of CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund (SEDF), 150 Nassau Street, New York, New York, a separate organization from National CORE, advised Special Agent (SA) [redacted] that the current project of National CORE consists of work with welfare recipients in Baltimore, Maryland, the theory being that only one out of three eligible people in this city are receiving welfare. The purpose of this project is to provide these eligible people with additional income. [redacted] stated that no major recent demonstrations have been planned by CORE for the future. He stated he had no knowledge of any specific instances of Communist Party influence or control in the civil rights movement, of which CORE is a part.

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NY 100-153735

WHB:emm

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Location

On March 30, 1966, [redacted], previously mentioned, advised SA [redacted] that CORE's National Offices are located at 38 Park Row, New York, New York.

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Officers

On March 30, 1966, [redacted], mentioned above, advised the National Officers of CORE are:

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National Director:  
Special Assistant to  
National Director:  
Organizational Director:  
Community Relations Director:  
Direct Mail Director:  
Special Projects Director:



Chapters

Brooklyn Chapter

As of April, 1966, the following names were listed as officers of Brooklyn CORE, 448 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York:

Chairman:  
Vice Chairman:  
Treasurer:  
Financial  
Secretary:  
Corresponding  
Secretary:  
Recording  
Secretary:  
Membership Chair-  
man:  
Rent Strike Chair-  
man:



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NY 100-153735

WHB:emm  
3.

Employment Chairman:  
Community Relations Director:  
Schools Chairman:  
Executive at Large:  
Editor of Brooklyn,  
CORE Publication called  
"Action"



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NY T- 16  
April 4, 1966

Bronx Chapter

As of April, 1966, the Bronx CORE was very  
inactive and operated out of the apartment of [redacted]  
The Bronx CORE consisted of a steering committee including  
[redacted], [redacted] and [redacted].

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NY T-16  
April 4, 1966

New York Chapter

As of April, 1966, New York CORE, located at 307  
West 125th Street, New York City, had the following officers:

Chairman:  
Vice Chairman:  
Secretary:  
Treasurer:



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NY T-16  
April 4, 1966

NY 100-153735

WHB:emm  
4.

Queens Chapter

As of April, 1966, Queens CORE operated out of the officers' homes and was almost an inactive chapter. The officers were as follows:

Chairman:

[redacted] of  
[redacted], Queens

Vice Chairman:

[redacted] of  
[redacted], Queens

Recording Secretary:

[redacted] of  
[redacted], Queens

Treasurer:

[redacted] of  
[redacted], Queens

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NY T-16  
April 4, 1966

Staten Island CORE (S.I.CORE) Chapter

Location

S.I.CORE is scheduled to hold its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 567 Davis Avenue, Staten Island, New York. From time to time, a meeting of one of the committees, such as the officers of S.I.CORE will hold a meeting separate and apart from the scheduled meetings of S.I.CORE.

NY T-17  
April 7, 1966

Officers

The following individuals are the current officers of S.I. CORE:

Chairman:

Vice Chairman:

[redacted]

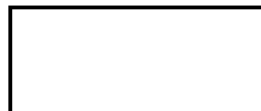
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b7C

NY 100-153735

WHB:emm

5.

Recording Secretary:  
Corresponding Secretary:  
Treasurer:

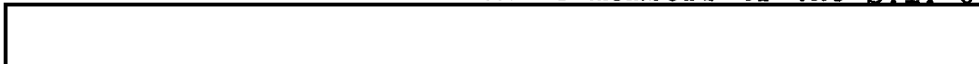


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NY T-17  
April 7, 1966

S.I. CORE has a total membership of about 600 individuals which includes associate members who are members in name only, but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist in its activities by paying \$5.00 yearly dues. There are about 10 active members in S.I. CORE and the yearly dues assessment is \$3.00.



Some of the associate members of the S.I. CORE are



and  
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NY T-17  
April 7, 1966

Activities of S.I. CORE

 and  attended a regular meeting of S.I. CORE which was held on January 18, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

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NY T-17  
January 27, 1966

AEC:lls

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NY 100-153735

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE  
(NAACP)

Communist Party (CP)  
Attempts to Infiltrate

On October 9, 1965, a CP faction within the NAACP held a meeting at the Great Northern Hotel, New York City. The meeting was attended by both CP and non-CP members.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois, led the meeting and outlined the developments in the Civil Rights Movement, pointing out that the movement had been broken down into various stages, namely: 1. The Montgomery bus boycott; 2. Sit-ins by students; 3. Involvement of labor forces in the North; 4. The Birmingham phase which brought about larger demonstrations in the North; 5. The [redacted] phase which brought about a new era in the Civil Rights Movement, wherein the spotlight for the first time has been placed on the economic plight of the Negroes. It is the first time an awareness of the economic nature of the Civil Rights movement has been instituted.

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT also stated that it was now possible for the Party to influence the NAACP through direct pressure on the membership and to force the membership to become involved in various issues that are not projects of the NAACP as such, but are projects instituted by other Civil Rights organizations.

LIGHTFOOT went on to state that the object of this meeting was to map out a program for decisively influencing the NAACP in the future. He stated that it was no longer sufficient for the Party just to be in attendance at open NAACP affairs; it was now possible to influence the activities of the NAACP. LIGHTFOOT added that it was hoped that the Party could institute this influence in three directions:

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NY 100-153735

1. Give leadership to economic problems and in this manner push the peace issue, noting that economic problems can only be solved through the expenditure of funds and these funds could be obtained by a reduction in war spending. It might also be suggested that there be a cut back in armaments and use these funds to alleviate economic problems.

2. Force the NAACP to become active in all Civil Rights struggles not just in those struggles which are initiated, organized, and run by the NAACP. The NAACP in the past has been hesitant to actively engage in Civil Rights struggles that are not initiated by the NAACP.

3. Attempt to get the NAACP more firmly involved in political activity.

LIGHTFOOT questioned the group whether they thought it would be feasible to develop a "left caucus" in various branches of the NAACP and the group felt that this was possible. It was stated that there were 13 branches of the NAACP in New York and possibly a "left caucus" could be developed within these branches. Also, it was stated that it might be possible to develop such a caucus within the Chicago NAACP. LIGHTFOOT stated that he felt he could develop such a caucus on the west coast, in Baltimore, and in Detroit. LIGHTFOOT mentioned to the group that he thought the group should again meet some time in the early part of 1966, in order that a planned program can be developed, in connection with the next NAACP National Convention, in order that the impact of the Party program might be felt at the next NAACP National Convention.

NY T- 18  
October 11, 1965

AEC:lls

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NY 100-153735

On January 22, 1966, per instructions of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP faction within the NAACP, held a meeting at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, in Detroit, Michigan. Some of the individuals in attendance were not known as CP members. This meeting was held to discuss strategy and plans in connection with the forthcoming NAACP National Convention to be held sometime during the Summer of 1966. This meeting was quite informal and there was no prepared agenda.

Individuals in attendance at this meeting held discussions concerning the following matters:

1. Ways and means of developing a caucus that will be able to function at the forthcoming NAACP National Convention. In order to develop this caucus it was felt that the recently approved decentralization of some branches must be ironed out in order that all branches may become decentralized. It was felt that the CP would be able to function more efficiently under the decentralization plan. It was pointed out that while the Detroit Branch did not vote for decentralization it was felt that should there be changes effected in the structure of decentralization, the Detroit Branch would go along with such a plan and in this way there would be unity throughout all NAACP branches.

2. Concerning the peace issue, it was stated that the Party could not approach this issue from a foreign policy aspect; however, this issue should be approached in relation to anti-poverty programs and educational programs pointing out the need for expenditure of additional funds for these purposes and withdraw funds earmarked for foreign policy to accomplish this.

AEC:lls

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NY 100-153735

3. Concerning the resolutions committees, it was also decided that where possible the Party should compromise and give up membership on other committees in order to obtain delegates on the resolutions committee. It was hoped to capture the four regional delegates to the resolutions committee in the Midwest area even if it meant losing membership in other committees.

It was also stated that every effort should be made to place acceptable members on the NAACP Board located in New York, since under New York laws the Board is solely responsible for running the organization.

It was also decided at this meeting that if possible all individuals present would attempt to attend similar meeting, tentatively scheduled for sometime in February, 1966, in New York City.

NY T- 18  
January 25, 1966

RFM:mbj

1.

NY 100-153735

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC. The Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and Communist Party, United States of America as the CP.

Location

The National and NYNALC offices are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

NY T-6  
March 29, 1966

b. INTEREST OF THE CP IN THE NALC

Sources in substance advised that on January 28, 1966, the New York State Committee of the CP, held a conference at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Among those attending were [redacted]

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Sources stated that the Party people of the NYNALC caucus met after the conference and arranged for a caucus meeting to be held on February 19, 1966, at the [redacted] of [redacted] New York City, to discuss the part the caucus should play at the NALC convention.

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NY T-19  
January 31, 1966

NY T-20  
February 1-3, 1966



RFM:mbj  
2.

NY 100-153735

A CP, New York District Board meeting was held on February 7, 1966, in Room 18H, 853 Broadway, New York City.

Among those in attendance were [redacted] and JIM TORMEY.

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[redacted], among other things, informed the State Board that the NALC convention was scheduled to be held Memorial Day weekend (May 27-29, 1966, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland), and that several of the leading Negro comrades would be attending the convention.

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NY T- 6  
February 9, 1966

Source advised that a meeting of CP functionaries and CP members in trade unions took place at the Chelsea Hotel, 23rd Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, on February 25, 1966.

Among those present at the meeting were WILLIAM PATTERSON, HENRY WINSTON, TED BASSETT and JACOB GREEN.

WILLIAM PATTERSON explained to the group that they were going to discuss the NALC convention which was to take place in Baltimore in May, 1966.

TED BASSETT spoke to the group and advised them that the NALC during the convention planned to discuss a number of matters of interest to the CP, such as the repeal of Labor Law 14B; the appointment of a Negro to the AFL-CIO Executive Council; development of local activities in connection with the war on poverty; a \$2 per hour minimum wage, and an organization drive in the southern United States.

RFM:mbj

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NY 100-153735

It was stated that the NALC convention would headquarter at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, and that 150 to 300 delegates were expected to attend.

WINSTON stated he intended to contact CP districts throughout the United States and see if it were possible to send CP members to the convention to act as observers and to participate in the workshops and caucuses which would be an important part of the convention. WINSTON indicated that he felt that such activity might have a great effect on the course of the convention.

WINSTON stated he would immediately begin efforts to contact various Districts. He also indicated that further CP meetings would take place in New York in connection with the NALC convention, and those present would be advised as to the action taken.

NY T-3  
February 28, 1966  
March 1-2, 1966

A meeting of the New York District CP Negro Commission was held on February 26, 1966, at the Chelsea Hotel, 575 6th Avenue, New York City. Among those in attendance were [redacted], [redacted] and JIM TORMEY. b6 b7C

[redacted] spoke about her work in the NALC. b6 b7C

NY T- 21  
March 2, 1966

Source made available a copy of a letter dated March 20, 1966, to all Districts of the CP, signed by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON. The letter is quoted as follows:

"Dear Comrades:

I wish to call to your attention that a public announcement has been made to the effect that full preparations are under way for the next convention of the Negro American Labor Council which will take place in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 27-29, 1966.

RFM:mbj  
4.

NY 100-153735

The significance of this event lies in the fact that the leadership of the organization find it necessary to strengthen the solidarity of Negro and white as a condition for effectively meeting the mounting problems of inequality faced by Negro Americans.

Communists are distinguished by the fact that as workers they are to be found in trade unions and play an active role in the struggle to put an end to all forms of discrimination within the labor movement on the basis of forging unity of Negro and white which in turn will solidify the ranks of labor and the Negro people.

This exemplary work, I am sure, will continue."

NY T- 22  
March 23, 1966

Source stated he learned HENRY WINSTON authored the above letter.

NY T- 23  
March 18, 1966

NY: NYNALC CAUCUS MEETINGS

Sources advised that on January 9, 1966, there was a meeting of some of the members of the NYNALC CP caucus at [redacted]'s [redacted], New York City. Those present were [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted]. Sources in substance advised that since only four members were present, it was decided not to hold a formal caucus meeting.

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They discussed briefly the New York City transit strike and also decided they would not have any future caucus meetings until the strike was ended.

NY T- 6  
January 14, 1966

NY T- 24  
January 10, 1966

RFM:mbj

5.

NY 100-153735

The 5th Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee sponsored a rally on January 16, 1966, at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. Among the speakers was HERBERT APTHEKER who spoke on the topic "Eye Witness Report From Hanoi".

Among those observed at the affair were [redacted] and [redacted] HENRY WINSTON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

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WINSTON and LIGHTFOOT made arrangements for the NYNALC caucus to meet at HENRY WINSTON's apartment on January 22, 1966, at 334 East 108th Street, New York City.

NY T- 24  
January 19, 1966

On January 20, 1966, JAMES TORMEY, CP functionary, New York City, was overheard voicing criticism of the security arrangements for a scheduled meeting which was to be held on January 22, 1966, at HENRY WINSTON's apartment in New York City between NYNALC CP caucus members, HENRY WINSTON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

TORMEY noted that he has had disagreements with WINSTON in the past regarding security. He also stated that he felt there was a security problem in having CP caucus members attending meetings at WINSTON's apartment. TORMEY stated that since WINSTON and LIGHTFOOT did not belong to trade unions they did not know the problems that trade unionists can get into by being found out to be party members. TORMEY mentioned that if this happened, then all the work that the caucus members had done would go down the drain.

TORMEY further stated that the meeting should not be held at WINSTON's apartment and cautioned against giving out names while at the apartment because they may be taken down.

NY T- 24  
January 24, 1966

RFM:mbj

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NY 100-153735

On January 22, 1966, members of the NYNALC CP caucus met at HENRY WINSTON's apartment, 334 East 108th Street, New York City. Those present were CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, HENRY WINSTON, [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted].

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During the meeting, a lengthy discussion was had on the NALC, and the role they can play.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out, how the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING was planning a mass demonstration at City Hall (Chicago) for unemployment. He wondered if something like this could be started in New York City with the active support of the NALC.

HENRY WINSTON spoke of two statements coming from leaders of the NALC on the Viet Nam situation and the United States involvement. He stated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, NALC President, issued one statement favorable to the United States Government's position in Viet Nam. The other statement was issued by CLEVELAND ROBINSON, the NALC Vice President, and called for the secession of war and for bringing him the troops from Viet Nam. WINSTON wondered why RANDOLPH made such a statement and then have a similar type statement come from ROBINSON.

[redacted] stated RANDOLPH and ROBINSON are very close and she felt sure that any statement made by ROBINSON would have to be cleared by RANDOLPH.

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The group discussed the coming NALC convention. LIGHTFOOT indicated it probably would be held in Baltimore, Maryland. He stated there was a section in East Baltimore, which would be good for the same type of activity as the Reverend KING is planning on unemployment in Chicago. LIGHTFOOT stated that most of the individuals in this area are unemployed steel workers.

WINSTON stated that the NALC should have an organizer or promoter for the coming convention. He pointed out that one of the faults of the NALC in the past has been that they did not get organized for the convention properly.

RFM:mbj  
7.

NY 100-153735

LIGHTFOOT stated that should try to get BAYARD RUSTIN as the convention organizer. LIGHTFOOT added, that even though RUSTIN is a non-Party member, he works very closely with them. LIGHTFOOT stated that a lot of times, RUSTIN would go to party people when he had troubles.

LIGHTFOOT further stated that one of the first places RUSTIN came to when he got the job as organizer for the Negro March on Washington was the Party. LIGHTFOOT stated that one of RUSTIN's stipulations in taking that job was that he would have a free hand to obtain assistance from anyone and anywhere that he wanted.

It was decided to hold another meeting similar to this one at 10:00 a.m. on March 5, 1965, at [redacted] b6  
[redacted]'s [redacted], New York City. b7C  
LIGHTFOOT said that one person from Chicago besides himself and one from Baltimore would be present at this meeting in addition to the CP caucus members from the NYNALC.

LIGHTFOOT and WINSTON were critical that the NYNALC committees were not functioning as they should. Specifically, they talked about why the NALC had not moved in to bring out the discrimination against the Negroes in the building trades.

NY T- 24  
January 24, 1966

RFM:mbj  
8.

Sources in substance furnished the same information as above and identified the same individuals in attendance at the above meeting held on January 22, 1966.

NY T-20  
January 24, 1966

NY T-6  
January 27, 1966

A CP caucus meeting of the NYNALC took place at the [redacted] of [redacted], New York City, on February 19, 1966. b6 b7C

The following individuals were observed in attendance:

[redacted]

JIM TORMEY

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b7C

[redacted]

RFM:mbj

9.

NY 100-153735

The meeting was chiefly concerned with the NALC convention scheduled to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, during the latter part of May, 1966. Important meeting of the caucus was scheduled for March 5, 1966, to be held at the [redacted] of [redacted] and [redacted]. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON were scheduled to attend this meeting and plans of the caucus for the convention were also scheduled to be discussed.

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It was mentioned that the caucus should work for the replacement of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, as head of the NALC by CLEVELAND ROBINSON, and NALC Vice President from New York.

NY T- 20  
February 21, 1966

Source confirmed that the above meeting was held at the place indicated on February 19, 1966.

Source identified the same individuals in attendance and reported essentially the same information as furnished by the above source.

NY T- 6  
February 22, 1966

On March 5, 1966, a NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held at the [redacted] of [redacted], [redacted], New York City.

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b7C

The following individuals were observed in attendance:

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

JIM TORMEY  
HENRY WINSTON  
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

[redacted] chaired the meeting.

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RFM:mbj  
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NY 100-153735

It was announced that the NALC convention would be held over the Memorial Day weekend (May 27-29) 1966, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave a review of the work of the NYNALC CP caucus and commended it highly for what it had done. He stated that it had saved the NALC in New York from members of the NALC who were against the policies of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and CLEVELAND ROBINSON. He contended that the party should and would set up in other cities throughout the United States, CP caucus groups like the one in New York.

[redacted] stated that the New York caucus should be enlarged and if this were done they would be able to do more work within the NALC.

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[redacted] noted there were only five or six members in the caucus group and they were limited to the amount of work that they could do. She stated it was imperative that the caucus group be enlarged so that they can take up the battle against the building trades for their discrimination.

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b7c

TORMEY and other party functionaries, including WINSTON are in favor of the suggestion and stated they would try to enlarge the caucus group in the near future.

LIGHTFOOT stated that the next caucus meeting would definitely have party members of the NALC from Baltimore, Detroit and Chicago present at the New York meeting. At this time, they would decide how they should act at the coming NALC convention in May.

It was further mentioned that the NYNALC chapter had not settled on any delegates to the national convention, but would probably do so after the formation of the Nominating Committee, which was to be held sometime during March.

NY T-6  
March 8, 1966

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11.

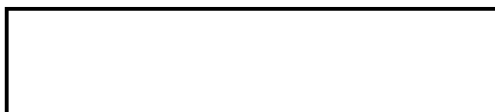
NY 100-153735

MISCELLANEOUS

On Saturday night, December 11, 1965, the NYNALC held an annual pre-Christmas dance at Big Wilt's Small's Paradise at 7th Avenue and 135th Street, New York City. The cost of the dinner and dance was \$3.50 per person.

It was stated approximately 500 people were present at the affair.

The following CP members were observed in attendance:



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NY T- 24  
December 15, 1965

Source stated that the NALC Executive Board under A. PHILIP RANDOLPH had issued a statement supporting the AFL-CIO, because of their change in policy and program to wipe out racial discrimination in the ranks of labor. The NALC called for no slowing down in the Civil Rights revolution. Also for (1) appointment of a Negro to the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO; (2) appointment of Negroes in the policy making bodies of national unions; (3) join the war on poverty; (4) repeal 14B of the Taft Harley Act; (5) cooperation with the AFL-CIO for political education in waging a massive registration drive especially in the south and to elect a Civil Rights Congress in 1966; (6) a minimum wage of \$2.00 per hour.

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12.

NY 100-153735

The NALC also announced that the next national convention of the NALC would be held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966.

NY T-25  
January 21, 1966

NY 100-153735

HPB:car

(1)

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN  
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE  
NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. is President of SCLC which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

The American Foundation on Nonviolence is an affiliate of SCLC and will be abbreviated by the initials AFN. [redacted] is employed by SLLC to raise funds through churches. b6 b7C

On January 2, 1966, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL were in contact. They discussed an Executive Meeting to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 14, 1966 of AFN. RUSTIN indicated that he was not certain he would attend the meeting.

NY T-8  
January 2, 1966

On January 4, 1966, HARRY WACHTEL and CLARENCE JONES were in contact and discussed an individual believed by this source to be SAUL MILLS. WACHTEL questioned whether MILLS would be involved in a conflict of interests by working both as a consultant for AFN and for Clarence Jones Insurance Company, Intra-America Life Corporation. WACHTEL believed that MILLS would be involved in such a conflict. WACHTEL indicated he had previously obtained MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s permission to hire a consultant at \$10,000.00 a year.

NY T-9  
January 4, 1966

On January 4, 1966, CLARENCE JONES was in contact with an unidentified individual and told him that HARRY WACHTEL was going to Atlanta to attend an SCLC meeting which would discuss AFN. JONES stated that Judge BEN HOOKS from Tennessee was President of AFN and that he (JONES) and WACHTEL were on the Governing Board. This unidentified

NY 100-153735  
HPB:car  
(2)

individual commented that he heard MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had given the remainder of his Nobel Prize money to AFN.

NY T-9  
January 4, 1966

The above meeting scheduled for Atlanta was canceled at the suggestion of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., because SCLC in Atlanta was involved in lending its support to the efforts of [redacted], elected Representative of the Georgia State Legislature, to be seated in the Georgia House of Representatives. \* b6  
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NY T-10  
January 12, 1966

On January 12, 1966, [redacted] and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact concerning an affair which was to be held in New York City on February 2, 1966. [redacted] requested LEVISON's opinion regarding a letter dealing with this affair, specifically whether the return cards which were being sent with the letter should be sent to SCLC at 200 West 57th Street or whether they should be sent to [redacted] at that address. LEVISON stated the cards should be returned to the 57th Street address, but should be sent to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. because recipients would think they have received a personal letter from KING and would be returning the card to KING personally. The letter requested attendance at a fund raising affair at the Assembly Hall, Riverside Church, Riverside Drive and 122nd Street, New York City. The letter indicated attendance was restricted to clergy and laity invited by clergy. b6  
b7C

NY T-11  
January 12, 1966

[redacted] On January 13, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and [redacted] were in contact and discussed a trip to be made by [redacted] b6  
b7C

NY 100-153735  
HPB:car  
(3)

STANLEY LEVISON to SCLC Headquarters, Atlanta on January 14, 1966.

NY T-11  
January 13, 1966

On January 13, 1966, CLARENCE JONES, [redacted] Executive Director of SCLC, and [redacted] Secretary to [redacted] were in contact. JONES stated that STANLEY LEVISON wanted to discuss some mailing matters with YOUNG when he (LEVISON) arrived in Atlanta on January 14, 1966. JONES indicated that he would also arrive in Atlanta on January 14, 1966 and would stay overnight so that he could discuss some matters with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

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NY T-12  
January 13, 1966

On January 18, 1966, [redacted] SCLC New York Office Manager, was in contact with STANLEY LEVISON. She stated she was preparing a fund appeal letter for distribution and wanted advice and suggestions from LEVISON. LEVISON instructed her to send him two copies of the appeal so that he could examine it more carefully.

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NY T-11  
January 18, 1966

On February 1, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., STANLEY LEVISON and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact concerning KING's position on the resumption of United States bombing raids on North Vietnam. KING stated the press had been bothering him for a statement on the matter. The conferees exchanged opinions. LEVISON stated that KING's position was logically that he opposed the resumption and the main question should be whether KING would adopt a particular position or just oppose the bombing in general. After the exchange of opinions, it was agreed that KING would answer press inquiry with the following observations:

NY 100-153735

HPB:car

(4)

That he was deeply impressed by the large number of Senators who called for the cessation of bombing; that he regretted the resumption of the bombing; and that he was hopeful the United Nations would be helpful.

LEVISON, concurring with these observations, stated they were very important because they showed that others aside from KING opposed the resumption of the bombing. LEVISON stated the important thing was how to point out the amount of opposition to the bombing.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. then mentioned that on January 31, 1966, he had been in contact with Dr. LINUS PAULING, who stated that the Peace Marchers dealing with Vietnam had not made any changes in Vietnam policy, therefore, something should be done on the political front. PAULING's idea, according to KING, was to start a campaign to elect "peace candidates" to Congress. He wanted KING's signature to commence a fund raising appeal.

After a discussion, LEVISON and RUSTIN advised KING not to get involved in the plan suggested by PAULING. They both opposed KING's involvement because it would involve two "non-political men", KING and PAULING, who had no experience in political drives. KING exceeded to their advice.

KING then requested RUSTIN to go to Chicago, Illinois, to assist him. RUSTIN agreed to go. RUSTIN mentioned that he had conferred with ROY WILKINS, Executive Director of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). WILKINS claimed to have information that Mayor RICHARD DALEY of Chicago was in political trouble and was prepared to make major breakthroughs for the Negro community. DALEY wanted to make the breakthroughs with KING. WILKINS thought KING should start a vigorous Chicago campaign.

NY T-11  
February 1, 1966

NY 100-153735

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(5)

On February 1, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and [redacted] were in contact and discussed the fund raising meeting to be held at the Riverside Church on February 2, 1966. It was believed that approximately 230 clergymen from throughout the country would attend. [redacted] stated he had received \$5,000.00 from SCLC from [redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, the [redacted] of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. [redacted] stated he hoped to get a pledge from everyone in attendance. LEVISON, referring to the amount given by [redacted], stated the larger amounts might discourage those in attendance, and therefore, it should be announced that any amount was welcome, even a contribution of \$100.00.

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LEVISON and [redacted]'s discussion then shifted to the SCLC Branch Office in Harlem, New York. LEVISON indicated he recently had discussed with KING whether the branch should be closed. KING opposed the closing since it was his opinion [redacted] should be permitted to continue the operation since she was sending in enough money to pay for the expense of operating the office. LEVISON stated it was also his opinion that [redacted] should be permitted to continue. He stated she has been able to penetrate the small social clubs in Harlem which no one else has been able to do. LEVISON believed [redacted] might be able to use her contacts with these clubs at a later date. He stated he had in mind the possibility that [redacted]'s contacts could be used to make up a regular contributions list.

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LEVISON then commented to [redacted] about SCLC's operation in Chicago. He stated that KING had told him that things in Chicago looked so exciting that nobody would discourage him at any price. KING had indicated to LEVISON that Mayor -- DALEY of Chicago was so scared that he wanted to meet him to make concessions.

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NY T-11  
February 1, 1966



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HPB:car  
(6)

On February 2, 1966, BERNARD LEE and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact and LEE inquired if LEVISON had any knowledge of what format was to be used for the meeting at Riverside Church. LEVISON stated he knew of no fixed format, but KING should tell what SCLC is doing and deal principally with why KING believed SCLC should make a contribution in the north. LEVISON stated he had jotted down some notes on a piece of paper for KING's use and left it in a package which LEE would pick up at the Park Sheriton Hotel, New York City.

On February 2, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and [redacted] [redacted] were in contact and discussed an article which LEVISON was apparently preparing for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. [redacted] stated that LEVISON should go ahead and prepare the article. b6 b7C

NY T-11  
February 2, 1966

On February 8, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact and discussed an emergency SCLC meeting called by KING for February 12, 1966 in Atlanta. KING stated the meeting would concern the financial difficulties of SCLC. KING stated only about \$200.00 or \$300.00 a day in donations were received during the previous two weeks although debts exceeded \$50,000.00 and were continuing.

LEVISON indicated that he realized during his last visit to Atlanta that SCLC's financial picture was not sound. KING concurred and stated that he could not have the problem hanging over his head while he was trying to do a job in Chicago and elsewhere. KING stated that he was away from SCLC Headquarters most of the time and wanted to devise a sounder way of operating. LEVISON agreed and stated "You either have to relate your expenditures to your realistic income or you have to have trouble."

LEVISON indicated that he believed money would start coming in because of an SCLC mail appeal which had gone out

NY 100-153735  
HPB:car  
(7)

several days before. After discussing whether HARRY WACHTEL and CLARENCE JONES would attend the emergency meeting. LEVISON agreed that he would try to get them to go to Atlanta for the meeting.

NY T-11  
February 8, 1966

On February 9, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and [redacted] were in contact and discussed SCLC financial matters. LEVISON emphasized that the SCLC financial position was not good and that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had called an emergency meeting in Atlanta. LEVISON stated that KING showed vision in recognizing the danger before it became too late. LEVISON tried to project the expenses and receipts of SCLC for their current fiscal period. LEVISON was of the opinion that between \$350,000.00 and \$400,000.00 gross would be taken in from mailings. Expenses would run about \$110,000.00. LEVISON repeated that he felt \$400,000.00 or 40 per cent of the SCLC budget could be obtained from mail appeals. He stated the financial weakness was that SCLC was counting on \$150,000.00 from benefits, although there were no benefits scheduled, and the balance of the budget would be obtained from AFN. LEVISON indicated he would attend the Atlanta meeting.

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NY T-11  
February 9, 1966

On February 11, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and [redacted] were in contact regarding matters of SCLC. LEVISON indicated that the fund raising affair at Riverside Church, New York City, on February 2, 1966, had received a poor reception on the part of the ministers who had attended. It had been decided that in the future, contacts would be made on an individual basis rather than on a mass basis.

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(7a)

LEVISON stated that only eight pledges were received at the affair. He indicated that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had opposed the affair and LEVISON now concurred with KING that it was a waste of time and effort to hold big affairs.

NY T-11  
February 11, 1966

On February 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and [redacted] were in contact and LEVISON advised her of what transpired at the emergency SCLC financial meeting held in Atlanta on February 12, 1966. LEVISON stated the meeting was a very good one, financial difficulties of SCLC were squarely handled. LEVISON indicated he suggested the program of SCLC be curtailed and this suggestion drew the ire of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. In elaborating on some of the things acted upon at the meeting, LEVISON said [redacted] was recently in Europe to set up SCLC benefits in Sweden, Norway and Paris. LEVISON stated the benefit for Sweden would be fantastic. The Prime Minister would be the Chairman, the Post Office in Sweden would handle the affair and the National Treasury would handle the money. LEVISON stated the Swedish banks were paying the expenses and SCLC expected to net \$200,000.00.

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LEVISON mentioned that CLARENCE JONES had attended the emergency financial meeting and announced that SCLC had received only \$25,000.00 from the Teamsters Union although officials had previously promised much more.

In considering other means to raise funds, LEVISON stated CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, Legal Advisor to SCLC, suggested a radio program for MARTIN LUTHER KING. LEVISON stated that he disagreed with the idea but over his objection it was agreed that advisors to Evangelist Doctor Billy Graham would be used to get the project off the ground. An emergency approach would be used to churches and labor unions to obtain more

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HPB:car  
(8)

money and \$30,000.00 would be borrowed to help clear bills. LEVISON indicated the SCLC Reserve Fund contained about \$34,000.00 plus another reserve fund which they did not want to touch. In addition, he stated there were stocks in a well known mutual fund amounting to \$100,000.00. LEVISON indicated SCLC expected to raise money in Chicago and trade unions in Chicago expected to raise between \$50,000.00 and \$100,000.00.

LEVISON stated that at the meeting, a proposal of his was accepted which was that SCLC should pinpoint the areas in which it expects to raise money and then appoint one person to be the supervisor in charge of that area. He stated that he received the responsibility for supervising [redacted], a public relations man in New York City, who handles promotional work for SCLC. LEVISON stated that the noted singer, BILLY ECKSTINE was desirous of a five city tour to raise money for SCLC under the direction of [redacted]. LEVISON stated he would supervise the money [redacted] spent on the arrangements for this tour. b6 b7C

NY T-11  
February 14, 1966

On February 14, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact and discussed a telegram which LEVISON had prepared for sending to Trade Unions emphasizing SCLC voter registration drives in Alabama and SCLC's "assault on slums" in Chicago and asking for help. KING suggested the telegram make a direct appeal for funds rather than asking for help in general. The telegram was written by LEVISON who indicated the telegram was being sent by KING. LEVISON stated he had selected approximately 15 to 20 unions which would receive the telegram.

NY T-11  
February 14, 1966

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On February 23, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and [redacted] were in contact and discussed SCLC financial affairs. LEVISON stated he recently talked with HARRY WACHTEL about a fund raising affair in Great Neck, Long Island, New York. WACHTEL had scheduled two meetings at his home which were to be attended by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and large donors, specifically those in the \$5,000.00 to \$15,000.00 category:

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[redacted] stated he had talked to [redacted] Antioch Church, Brooklyn, New York, and [redacted] was also planning an SCLC benefit. LEVISON told [redacted] to be careful in making plans based on [redacted]'s plans, since [redacted] overestimated his own ability to raise funds. [redacted] stated that he personally was trying to raise \$2,000.00 per week for SCLC. LEVISON stated that was a realistic goal.

NY T-11  
February 23, 1966

On March 1, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and his [redacted] were in contact and discussed SCLC progress in Chicago to eradicate slum conditions. LEVISON stated he considered the results quite sensational. They had 168 organizations united including all the civil rights organizations. [redacted] inquired if SCLC would take a position in Chicago elections. LEVISON stated he had discussed this with MARTIN LUTHER KING and KING was of the opinion they could defeat United States Representative [redacted]. KING believed that [redacted], President of the Chicago Coordinating Council on Community Organizations, could defeat [redacted], but [redacted] was reluctant to get involved. LEVISON stated that he told KING they should get involved in the political issue, or if not, to at least have a very serious discussion in that regard. LEVISON indicated he was going to Chicago during the next week. One of the matters to be discussed by him in Chicago would be whether SCLC should attempt to defeat Senator PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois.

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HPB:car  
(10)

LEVISON next stated that he had disagreed with MARTIN LUTHER KING's takeover of an apartment in Chicago and announcement that he would collect the rents and apply them to remodel the place. LEVISON stated that he told [redacted] that they had not used the legal resources available to them. [redacted] had told them that the legal resources would have taken too long, and they wanted to do the act illegally, and in fact, had enjoyed it. [redacted] stated that they had desired to be jailed for furnishing heat for people with children. LEVISON stated that he told [redacted] that it was a good idea and a good "battle cry", however, it had not turned out favorable. [redacted] had concurred but stated that they could not afford to make such an admission to Mayor DALEY because he would have them jailed. LEVISON told [redacted] that he had advised [redacted] to make a statement as to what SCLC purposes were, otherwise SCLC looked like a gang of anarchists in that they took over private property.

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LEVISON and [redacted] continued discussing SCLC and talked about SCLC finances. LEVISON stated SCLC was raising funds through special affairs, noting that [redacted] had set up two such affairs in Paris. He stated SCLC expected to receive proceeds amounting to between \$50,000.00 and \$75,000.00. [redacted] would then go to Sweden to arrange another round. LEVISON was of the opinion that SCLC would make about \$200,000.00 from the affairs in Sweden.

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NY T-11  
March 1, 1966

On March 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with an unknown female. He stated he had visited SCLC Headquarters in Chicago located in MARTIN LUTHER KING's apartment. LEVISON stated that when SCLC starts mass action in the spring, everyone would start paying attention. He

NY 100-153735  
HPB:car  
(11)

stated SCLC had a rally in Chicago on March 12, 1966, attended by 12,000 and KING made the major address.

NY T-11  
March 14, 1966

On March 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with [redacted] and discussed his visit to SCLC Headquarters in Chicago. He stated he found the visit profitable and he came away with the impression the Chicago drive would be a great success. He was confident of success since 125 staff members would be assigned to the project. b6 b7C

NY T-11  
March 14, 1966

On March 21, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact. LEVISON told about a party he attended at HARRY WACHTEL's house on March 20, 1966, to celebrate the birthdays of WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN. WACHTEL had been upset because JONES did not attend and had not contacted him. LEVISON stated that he covered for JONES and further not to worry about WACHTEL's disappointment over the poor attendance because WACHTEL would never cease to cooperate with SCLC, regardless of what transpired. LEVISON described the people at WACHTEL's party as friends of WACHTEL's who were a "curious mixture of left people and former left people".

JONES inquired of LEVISON when the next "Research Committee" meeting would take place and was informed that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had said it would be on April 6, 1966. JONES further indicated that SCLC fund raising affairs were being held in Paris on March 28, 1966 and in Stockholm on March 31, 1966.

NY T-13  
March 21, 1966

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HPB:car  
(12)

On March 25, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact regarding AFN. LEVISON indicated he had met with HARRY WACHTEL and [redacted], [redacted] was no longer thinking about running AFN. LEVISON stated he talked WACHTEL into getting an Executive Director for AFN. LEVISON indicated he was attempting to get someone to work for AFN and he and WACHTEL would meet again concerning the matter. JONES stated he would also attend the meeting. b6 b7C

NY T-13  
March 25, 1966

On March 30, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact and discussed possible candidates for the position with AFN. They mentioned a possible salary of \$10,000.00. JONES and LEVISON also discussed going to Miami, Florida, for a Board Meeting of SCLC on April 12 through 13, 1966. They discussed the agenda to be used at the Board Meeting.

NY T-13  
March 30, 1966

On April 6, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with CLARENCE JONES and indicated he was going to attend a "Research Committee" meeting of SCLC at HARRY WACHTEL's office on that date.

NY T-11  
April 6, 1966

On April 6, 1966, Special Agents of the FBI observed the following individuals enter the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, which includes the Law Offices of HARRY WACHTEL. These individuals arrived from 1:20 PM to 2:05 PM:



NY 100-153735  
HPB:car  
(13)

BAYARD RUSTIN  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
[REDACTED]  
STANLEY LEVISON  
CLEVELAND ROBINSON

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b7C

On April 6, 1966, CLARENCE JONES was in contact with [REDACTED], [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]. JONES indicated he had not attended the SCLC "Research Committee meeting held on that date. [REDACTED] related to JONES that she received information from Stockholm that \$200,000.00 had been sent to MARTIN LUTHER KING. She stated there was a possibility of another \$200,000.00. JONES and [REDACTED] discussed the fund raising affair held in Paris and it was mentioned that SCLC would realize nothing from it. [REDACTED] estimated that \$20,000.00 or \$25,000.00 would be used for expenses.

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NY T-13  
April 6, 1966

On April 5, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact. LEVISON wanted to know if JONES had contacted [REDACTED] of the Medical Committee for Human Rights concerning the vacancy in the Directorship of AFN. JONES said he had and in fact, had learned from [REDACTED] that she was very interested in assuming the Directorship. In evaluating [REDACTED]'s qualifications, JONES said although she lacked a certain amount of sophistication, she appeared to be aggressive, tough and hard. JONES said [REDACTED] would be available to start immediately and that his overall impression was favorable.

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LEVISON said he would talk to HARRY WACHTEL about the matter. Furthermore, he said he thought [REDACTED] would be very good at running benefits and just keeping the Board of Directors prodded and informed. LEVISON agreed to have WACHTEL interview [REDACTED].

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NY 100-153735

HPB:car

(14)

LEVISON then shifted to a conversation that he had recently with [redacted] during which time [redacted] told of MARTIN LUTHER KING and [redacted]'s trip to Europe. He said the SCLC benefit in Sweden turned out much better than had been expected. In fact, just for the television rights covering the SCLC benefit, they received \$30,000.00. In addition, [redacted] said they "cut a record" and leading Swedish artists did the jacket free, and on the first day there were 15,000 orders, of which the SCLC would get \$2.50 per album. [redacted] said these proceeds were in addition to the amount they would eventually receive from the benefit itself.

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JONES commented, after hearing the favorable report, "They have to stop thinking about civil rights as the State Department said, 'as just a domestic concern' and make all our benefits international."

LEVISON stated he told [redacted] that thought had to be given to international affairs, to which [redacted] replied, "they are interested in King's non-violent doctrine." JONES replied, "and that transcends all national boundaries."

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Finally, LEVISON and JONES discussed a "Workshop" idea conceived by and used by the SCLC in Atlanta. In explaining, [redacted] said they brought lecturers from large universities to lecture to candidates running for various offices. The candidates running for the offices heard lecturers whose experience was in related offices to the office to which the candidates were trying to be elected.

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LEVISON said he was so gratified with the results, that he told [redacted] to recommend to the SCLC that the "Workshop" idea become a permanent one. He said SCLC must set up an Academy of Political Science and Government, and train all candidates for office. LEVISON said he was using the idea in letters he plans to send to contributors.

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NY T-11  
April 5, 1966

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mti

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

[REDACTED]

On June 7, 1963, a King's County Communist Party (CP),  
United States of America (USA) Committee meeting was  
held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, and  
[REDACTED] as present at this meeting.

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NY T-6  
June 10, 1963

HERBERT APTHEKER

HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee  
of the CP, USA at the National Convention of the CP,  
USA held in December, 1959 in New York City.

NY T-26  
December, 1959

TED BASSETT

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist Newspaper, in its  
edition of March 27, 1966, identified T. R. BASSETT as  
a member of its editorial staff.

[REDACTED]

According to [REDACTED] at CP Headquarters,  
New York City, [REDACTED] had been a member of the  
Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into  
prominence as [REDACTED].

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NY T-27  
October 28, 1958

The YCL has been  
designated pursuant to  
Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

[redacted]

As of July 16, 1963, [redacted] was a secret member of the CP, USA.

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NY T-27  
July 16, 1963

[redacted]

Source, an admitted member of the CP from 1946 to 1951, advised that [redacted] was a member of the Bedford Stuyvesant CP section from 1948 to 1951.

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NY T-28  
November 30, 1956

[redacted]

also known as [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Source furnished information reflecting that [redacted] recently attended a club meeting of the Kings County CP, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-29  
September 4, 1964

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA, and he attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP, held on June 27, 1965.

b6  
b7C

NY T-20  
June 29, 1965

[redacted]

[redacted] was elected a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Worker's Party.

b6  
b7C

NY T-30  
September 10, 1965

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

GIL GREEN

As of November 16, 1964, GIL GREEN was a full time paid functionary of the CP, USA, and he is a member of the Secretariat, National Board, and National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-2  
November 16, 1964

JACOB GREEN

Source identified JACOB GREEN as the Chairman of the CP of Maryland.

NY T-3  
March, 1966

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary, CP, USA

NY T-27  
September 13, 1964

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-27  
July 12, 1965

CLARENCE JONES

The source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

NY T-31  
February 26, 1957

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] was elected an alternate member of the National Committee of the Socialist Worker's Party.

NY T-32  
November 1, 1965

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

A CP functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-27  
February 12, 1962

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] as of August, 1965, was a member of the 11th AD Club of the CP.

NY T-25  
September 1, 1965

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] is a member of the CP, USA, and attended a CP caucus of the NYNALC held on June 19, 1965.

NY T-6  
June 19, 1965

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism.

NY T-27  
April, 1964

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice-Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Chairman of the Illinois District, CP.

NY T-1  
February 15, 1965

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], in January, 1966, was a leader in the Progressive Labor Party.

b6  
b7c

NY T-14  
February, 1966

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-26  
December 13, 1959

GEORGE MEYERS is Organzier of the Southern Region of the CP, USA.

NY T-3  
March 25, 1965

SAUL MILLS

The source advised that SAUL MILLS was one of those persons whom he knew to be a concealed Communist.

NY T-33  
May, 1950

The source advised that during the 1940's up until 1945,

NY 100-153735

JCS:mtk

SAUL MILLS (continued)

he knew SAUL MILLS personally as a member of the CP.

NY T-33  
June 29, 1950

The source advised that she knew SAUL MILLS as a member of the CP all through the period 1938-1947. The source stated that MILLS had been one of the most important persons in the CP and could be considered on the level with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, who was Chairman of the CP, USA, during this period. The source further advised that she attended literally hundreds of meetings of the CP, at which SAUL MILLS was present, as well as hundreds of Trade Union meetings run by the CP. In respect to SAUL MILLS' knowledge of the CP nature of these meetings, the source said that MILLS was cognizant, at the time, they were official meetings of the CP. The source stated that she observed SAUL MILLS in 1944, at a meeting called by the National Committee of the CP, and observed him at a meeting of top functionaries of the CP, held following the 1944 Convention, at which time MILLS delivered a speech.

NY T-34  
May 28, 1956

The source advised that in the late 1930s and early 1940s SAUL MILLS was looked upon as being a highly trustworthy person and one whose word could be accepted and acted upon with respect to action the CP might take in regard to discipline cases involving individuals known to MILLS.

NY T-35  
May 25, 1956

[redacted]  
As of October 30, 1953, [redacted] was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA, in New Orleans, Louisiana. Some of the meetings of this group were held in [redacted] s [redacted].

b6  
b7c

NY T-36  
October 30, 1953



NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is Chairman of the New York District CP.

NY T-6  
November 15, 1964

Dr. LINUS C. PAULING

On December 23, 1952, according to a "United Press" dispatch, dated December 24, 1952, from Washington, D.C., LOUIS F. BUDENZ, a former functionary of the CP, USA, testified before a Special House Committee in Washington, D.C. At that time, he stated LINUS PAULING had been a "concealed" member of the CP, USA, who had no card or other vestige of membership, but who had made contributions to the CP, USA. He added that PAULING was a member of the Advisory Board that selected fellowship recipients for the Guggenheim Foundation.

In response to the above, PAULING, in an "Associated Press" dispatch, dated December 24, 1952, from Washington, D.C., denied the above allegation and was quoted as saying, "this statement is a lie. I have never been a member of the CP, and I have sworn to this fact."

"Time", a weekly news magazine, in its issue of April 21, 1958, page 13, column 3, characterized Dr. LINUS CARL PAULING as a "long time supporter of Communist line fronts."

To substantiate this characterization "Time" quoted a House Committee on Un-American Activities report in 1951, as follows:

"Professor Pauling", it stated, "has not deviated a hairbreath from this pattern of loyalty to the Communist cause since 1946."

NY 100-153735

JCS:mtk

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b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA, and he attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP, held on June 27, 1965.

NY T-20  
June 29, 1965

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] was a member of the CP, USA as of February, 1966.

NY T-6  
February 28, 1966

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] is a member of the CP, USA, and is a member of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP.

NY T-24  
January 14, 1966

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] was the Chairman of the Miami CP.

NY T-4  
March 2, 1966

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

NY T-37  
September 25, 1963

RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-8  
February, 1964

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City, on the night of August 22, 1964.

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b7c

[redacted] attended a meeting of the W. E. B. Du Bois

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

[redacted] (continued)

b6  
b7C

Clubs of America (DCA), which was held at Schuster Hall, Hunter College Campus, Bronx, New York, on September 30, 1964.

NY T-38  
October 6, 1964

A characterization of the DCA appears in the appendix of this report.

[redacted]  
On July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, USA meeting on Staten Island, New York, [redacted]'s [redacted] stated that [redacted] goes to CP, USA meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, New York, [redacted] stated that his [redacted] was then a member of the CP, USA.

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NY T-39  
July 3, 1961 and January 16, 1962

[redacted]  
On October 4, 1964, [redacted] attended a CP, USA meeting which was held at [redacted], Staten Island, New York.

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b7C

NY T-39  
October 5, 1964

[redacted]  
[redacted] was a "Pledge" of the White Collar Section, Social Service Club of the New York CP.

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b7C

NY T-40  
March 26, 1948

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

b6  
b7C

[redacted] (continued)

A meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was held at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on February 27, 1950. [redacted] as one of the principal speakers, and among other things, stated that Russia had always defended the democracies of the world, as was done with Spain and China.

NY T-41  
February, 1950

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP Board and is in charge of New York District CP Youth activities.

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b7C

NY T-6  
December 29, 1965

[redacted]  
also known as [redacted]

[redacted] attended the State Convention of the New Jersey CP, which was held at the Hotel Princeton, Lakewood, New Jersey, on July 10 and 11, 1948.

b6  
b7C

NY T-42  
July 15, 1948

ROBERT G. THOMPSON

ROBERT G. THOMPSON was the District Organizer of the New York CP District.

NY T-6  
November 15, 1964

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

ROBERT G. THOMPSON (continued)

According to "The Worker" of March 27, 1966, ROBERT THOMPSON died in October, 1965.

PAT TOOHEY

PAT TOOHEY is the Florida Organizer for the CP and is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-4  
February, 1966

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY is a member of the NY District CP Committee, representing the District Staff.

NY T-6  
January 4, 1966

[redacted]  
also known as [redacted]

[redacted] was elected an alternate member of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party.

b6  
b7c

NY T-32  
November 1, 1965

HARRY WACHTEL

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 14 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

NY T-43  
December, 1949

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

HARRY WACHTEL (continued)

A characterization of the National  
Lawyers Guild is contained in the Appendix  
Section of this report.

The name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance  
not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of  
the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New  
York.

NY T-44  
March 5, 1944

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's [redacted], [redacted], her name and  
address were on a list of names of newly elected b6  
officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. b7C

NY T-44  
March 5, 1944

[redacted]

On October 4, 1964, [redacted] attended a CP, USA b6  
meeting which was held at 143 Jules Drive, Staten Island, b7C  
New York.

NY T-39  
October 5, 1964

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the New York District CP  
Board.

NY T-6  
January 17, 1966

HENRY WINSTON

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA,  
on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected  
a member of that committee, the National Executive

NY 100-153735  
JCS:mtk

HENRY WINSTON (continued)

Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Party.

NY T-2  
August 12, 13, 1961



NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS

NY 100 153735 !

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

NY 100 153735  
1.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES, INCORPORATED

In September, 1960, a source advised it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP,USA), New York District (NYD), Staff, held September 16, 1960, that the People's School for Marxist Studies was founded in September, 1960, as the result of a decision of the CP,USA, NYD. Adult classes were scheduled to start October 17, 1960.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, October 16, 1960 issue, announced the opening of the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) with general classes beginning October 17, 1960, and SCOPE (Youth) Classes beginning October 14, 1960. The address of the School is Room 1922, 853 Broadway at 14th Street, New York, New York.

The records of Pierce Mayer & Greer, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, reflect that on August 29, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER leased Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, for the period starting October 1, 1960. The premises were to be occupied by a "People's School." On July 3, 1962, HERBERT APTHEKER signed a new lease for Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, to start October 1, 1962, which reflects that the premises were to be used as an office for the NYSMS.

On May 5, 1965, the records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York County Court House, New York City, disclosed that Certificate of Incorporation, number 450745, of the NYSMS was filed with the Secretary of State, State of New York, on August 17, 1964, and the incorporator was VICTOR PERLO.

The Spring (April 7, 1965 - May 14, 1965) Term, 1965, Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE stated that "The era we live in is marked by profound changes, which are accompanied by intellectual ferment and moral dissatisfaction in our nation. Marxism, we think, offers a valid framework for answering the problems that confront our nation and the world ...."

The Spring Term, 1965, Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE reflects that the office of the NYSMS is located at 853 Broadway, Room 1922, New York, New York.

NY 100 155735 :

APPENDIX

2.

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES, INCORPORATED

A second source advised on December 14, 1959, that at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA; held December 10 - 13, 1959, HERBERT APTHEKER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

The second source advised in early 1961 that it was not known at the headquarters of the CP, USA, whether VICTOR PERLO was still a member of the CP. Consequently, he was described as an "unorganized Communist."

A characterization of SCOPE is included in the Appendix.

NY 100 153735 .

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)  
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times", City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the Marxist-Leninist Quarterly, a theoretical magazine; 'Progressive Labor' a monthly magazine; "Challenge," a New York City newspaper; and "Spark", a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of 'Challenge', page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life—where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

NY 100 153735

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE  
EDUCATION (SCOPE)

A confidential source advised on June 16, 1958, that the Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) was formed in early 1958 by a group of individuals who were believed to be, by the source, sympathizers of the former Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that at the third day's session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held that day in New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON, Executive Secretary, CP, USA, stated that in New York there is a group of about twenty-one youths who have been a very active force in youth and formed a group called SCOPE, a Student Committee On Progressive Education, which has run for the last year with young people with a Marxist character. THOMPSON stated that approximately eight or ten of this group are CP members.

A third confidential source advised on March 24, 1959, that during a meeting of the NEC, CP, USA, held on March 21, 1959, HYMAN LUMER, CP, USA Educational Director, stated that in New York most of the discussions on youth are between the National Office (CP) and two groups of young people who function in New York, which are either Party groups or pro-Party groups. The first group is called SCOPE (Student Committee on Progressive Education), and this group stands closest to the CP leadership.

A fourth confidential source made available on March 23, 1961, a mimeographed letter signed by "The SCOPE Committee." This letter sets forth that last fall SCOPE became a part of the newly formed New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) as its autonomous youth division.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE  
EDUCATION (SCOPE)

The Spring (April 7, 1965 - May 14, 1965) Term 1965 Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE states that "SCOPE believes that knowledge can be achieved and intellectual conformity and apathy avoided only through continual study and discussion. All students, teen-agers, college students and working youths are encouraged to participate actively, as the goal of SCOPE is to provide a unique opportunity for the study and discussion of Marxism."

The Spring Term, 1965 Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE reflects that the office of SCOPE is located at 853 Broadway, Room 1922, New York, New York.

A characterization of the NYSMS is included in the appendix.

NY 100 153735

APPENDIX

1.

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



NY 100 153735  
1.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternative."

~~SECRET~~

NY 100 153735

APPENDIX

2.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day week end, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman [redacted], (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity [redacted] (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director [redacted] (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary [redacted] (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer [redacted] (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965, in connection with the DCA Summer Project).

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~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

New York, New York

MAY 5 1966

Bu 100-442529  
NY 100-153735

Title: Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference is made to report of Special  
Agent John C. Seaton, at New York, dated and captioned  
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose  
identities are concealed in references communication have  
furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-14 with whom there has been insufficient  
contact to determine reliability.

NY T-15 who was in a position to furnish reliable  
information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is  
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distribute  
outside your agency.

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (Continued)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-28

[Redacted]

b7D

FORMER PSI  
(By request)

Characterization of [Redacted]

b6  
b7C

NY T-29  
NY 4251-S\*

Characterization of [Redacted]

b6  
b7C

NY T-30

[Redacted]

b7D

Characterization of [Redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

b6  
b7C

NY T-31

[Redacted]

LYL in 1954  
(By request)

Characterization of CLARENCE  
JONES

NY T-32

[Redacted]

b7D

Characterization of [Redacted]

"

[Redacted]

b6  
b7C

NY T-33  
LOUIS F. BUDENZ  
(By request)

Characterization of SAUL MILLS

NY T-34

[Redacted]

b7D

(By request)

Characterization of SAUL MILLS

NY T-35

Former [Redacted]

b7D

Characterization of SAUL MILLS

b6  
b7C

NY T-36

[Redacted]

b7D

Characterization of [Redacted]

[Redacted]

NY T-37  
NY 2359-S\*

Characterization of BAYARD  
RUSTIN

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (Continued)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-38

b7D

Characterization of [redacted] b6  
[redacted] b7C

NY T-39

b7D

Characterization of [redacted] b6  
[redacted] b7C

NY T-40

Former CSNY 426-S

Characterization of [redacted] b6  
[redacted] b7C

NY T-41

Former [redacted]

b7D

Characterization of [redacted] b6  
[redacted] b7C

NY T-42

b7D

Characterization of [redacted] b6  
[redacted] b7C

NY T-43

Anonymous Source of b6  
WFO, set forth in report b7C  
of SA [redacted], 2/19/50,  
WFO Re: "NLG; IS-C"

Characterization of HARRY  
WACHTEL

NY T-44

NY 1190-S\*

Characterization of HARRY  
WACHTEL

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 8/1/66.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
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Page 21 ~ Duplicate to Sec 29, pg 68